Trade and Industry

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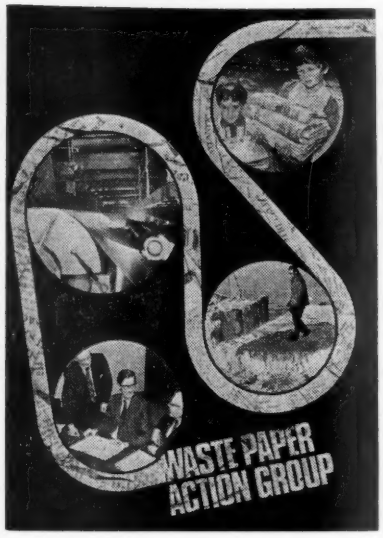
Trade and Industry

15 August 1974



First meeting of the Advisory Group on Waste Paper Recycling. Michael Meacher is seen with Cyril Warmington (left) and Aelwin Beaven, representatives of the management and union sides of industry. The cover shows waste paper from Alexander Jacob, Bow, being delivered by river to Thames Board Mills, Purfleet, where it is turned into board and leaves the web (top left) on its long journey to the drying section. Lance Samson (11) and Douglas Crooke (7), of Croydon, show the beginning of the recycling process. The new salvage campaign aims to knock many millions of pounds off the mounting cost of importing pulp.

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Government proposals for regenerating British Industry

The Government's proposals for the regeneration of British industry are published today (15 August) in a White Paper.

The White Paper points out that 'It matters vitally to all of us that British industry should be strong and successful. We need both efficient publicly-owned industries and a vigorous, alert, responsible and profitable private sector, working together with the Government in a framework which brings together the interests of all concerned . . .'

Reviewing Britain's progress since the war, the White Paper shows that investment in manufacturing industry has lagged behind that of Britain's major competitors, in spite of measures by successive Governments to encourage it, and that 'we are less successful than most of our competitors' in making 'effective use of our manufacturing equipment'.

There is therefore a need for a 'closer, clearer and more positive relationship between Government and industry'. The White Paper accordingly proposes 'the creation of two new instruments: a system of **Planning Agreements** with major firms in key sectors of industry, and a **National Enterprise Board** to provide the means for direct public initiatives in particular key sectors of industry'.

Planning Agreements

The White Paper proposes that 'Planning Agreements will bring about a closer understanding between companies – workforce as well as management – and the Government on the aims to be followed and the plans to be adopted in the pursuit of them. They will not only help to ensure that the plans of companies are in harmony with national needs and objectives; they will also provide a securer and more coherent basis than has existed in the past for ensuring that Government financial assistance is deployed where it will be most effectively used'.

The White Paper explains how Planning Agreements will work in practice. There will be 'a series of consultations between the Government and companies, leading to an agreement about plans for the following three years . . .' It is however stressed that, although there will be reserve powers to require the provision of information needed to formulate and monitor a Planning Agreement, there will be 'no statutory requirement upon a company to conclude an Agreement'.

In the course of the consultations '. . . the Government will assess with the company its needs for assistance to support and reinforce agreed company plans, with special reference to selective assistance for new employment projects in the regions. In order that companies shall have greater certainty in making and carrying out their plans, the Government intend that once an Agreement has been concluded regional assistance for the projects which it covers will, during the currency of the Agreement, not fall below the rates in force at the time of the Agreement. Financial assistance under the Industry Act 1972, including regional development grants will . . . continue to be available to companies not covered by Planning Agreements, as well as those entering into Agreements which satisfy criteria for assistance. The payment of regional employment premium and capital allowances will not be affected by any of these proposals. The principal application of Planning Agreements will be to large companies' but the Government are 'reviewing the problems of small businesses and will put forward separate proposals to cater for their special needs'.

The discussions will cover only 'strategic issues'. They may vary from company to company but may include:

1 Investment, with particular reference to its timing and location.
2 Prices policy.
3 Productivity.
4 Employment, with special reference to its regional balance.
5 Exports and import saving, and investment directed to these ends.
6 Product development.
7 The implications of company plans for industrial relations and arrangements for negotiation and consultation.
8 Interests of consumers and the community.

The Planning Agreements system will apply to 'major and strategic firms in key sectors of manufacturing industry, and in selected industries other than manufacturing of particular importance to the economy. Multinationals will be included only in respect of their British holdings. It will not however be possible to operate Planning Agreements from the very outset so that they cover all the companies that will eventually fall within their scope.' The Government will therefore 'introduce Planning Agreements in selected sectors of particular importance, beginning with companies in sectors which, like the engineering industry, lie at the heart of our export effort'. The major nationalised industries and publicly-owned firms will also come within the scope of the system.

'The Government intend that the plans to be covered by an Agreement will be drawn up by management in close consultation with trade union representatives from the firm. This will constitute an important advance in the part to be played by industrial democracy in the planning of company strategy. The Government envisage that trade union representatives from companies, while not formally parties to Planning Agreements, would also take part where they so wished in consultations on Agreements with the Government.'

'The Government propose to enter into immediate discussions with both sides of industry and with the National Economic Development Council about the best means of implementing the new system and the sectors of industry in which it might most usefully be first employed.' Moreover, since the companies concerned will want to know the Government's views on the likely development of the economy, the Government will seek 'the views of those responsible for corporate planning in industry about the information which would be of the greatest value to them and how it might most suitably be disseminated'.

The National Enterprise Board

The White Paper summarises the role of the National Enterprise Board.

1 It will be a new source of investment capital for manufacturing industry; in providing finance it will normally

take a corresponding share in the equity capital. In this it will set out to supplement and not to displace the supply of investment from existing financial institutions and from companies' own resources.

2 It will have the former Industrial Reorganisation Corporation's entrepreneurial role in promoting industrial efficiency and profitability by promoting or assisting the reorganisation or development of an industry but, unlike the IRC, the NEB will in general retain the shareholdings it acquires. In discharging these functions it may take financial interests in those companies or act in a purely advisory role.

3 It will act as a holding company to control and exercise central management of certain existing Government shareholdings vested in it (listed in paragraph 29 of the White Paper); of interests taken into public ownership under powers in the Industry Act 1972 which it is proposed to consolidate and extend; and of new acquisitions under arrangements described in paragraphs 30 to 33 of the White Paper.

4 It will be a channel through which the Government will assist sound companies which are in short-term financial or managerial difficulties.

5 It will be an instrument through which the Government operate directly to create employment in areas of high unemployment.

6 Government Departments, the nationalised industries, and private firms will be able to seek the advice of the NEB on financial and managerial issues.

7 Its main strength in manufacturing will come through the extension of public ownership into profitable manufacturing industry by acquisitions of individual firms in accordance with arrangements described in paragraphs 30 to 33 of the White Paper.

8 It will have power to start new ventures and participate in joint ventures with companies in the private sector.'

The White Paper stresses that the NEB will be responsible for 'securing the effective management of the companies and assets vested in it. It will compete with companies in the private sector and be expected to operate in accordance with suitable financial objectives. Its guiding financial objective will be to secure an adequate return on that part of the nation's capital for which it is responsible. When the Government require the NEB to depart from this objective on social grounds, the subsidies will be administered by the NEB and will be separately accounted for. The Board's financial arrangements will have to be carefully worked out to safeguard against uneconomic allocation of the nation's resources.'

On future acquisitions, the White Paper makes it clear that 'the intention is that all holdings in companies . . . should be acquired by agreement. Where part holdings in companies may be acquired in future in return for assistance from the Government under the Industry Act 1972, they will normally be held by the NEB. The Board may also acquire part holdings in companies through joint ventures or through its participation in a reorganisation. But to act decisively in its role of creating new employment and new industrial capacity, the Board will need a number of companies where it holds 100 per cent of the equity capital in order to avoid conflict between its objectives and the interests of private shareholders. The Government consider that suitable criteria for the acquisition of a company should include the danger of its passing into unacceptable foreign control and stimulation of competition where that is weak'.

It is stated that, together with the separate proposals for community ownership of development land, the establishment of the British National Oil Corporation, the nationalisation of the shipbuilding and aircraft industries, the extension of public ownership in the road haulage and construction industries, and schemes for bringing commercial ports and cargo handling activities under public ownership and control, these proposals 'represent the whole of the Government's policy towards public ownership for the next Parliament. If in any case compulsory acquisition proved to be necessary, this would normally be authorised by a specific Act of Parliament. Compulsory acquisitions would be subject to prompt and fair compensation to existing shareholders'.

The White Paper explains that appropriate functions of the NEB are to be carried out in Scotland by the Scottish Development Agency and that the Agency will be 'fully associated with the Board in consideration of matters of relevance to employment and economic growth in Scotland. Similar arrangements will be made for Wales. Industrial development in Northern Ireland is a transferred matter under the Northern Ireland Constitution and the relationship between the NEB and the Northern Irish authorities is under consideration'.

Summary

Summing up the new proposals, the White Paper says 'The Government believe that this new initiative will contribute to the achievement of greater industrial efficiency, more and better investment and a higher return on that investment. By thus entering into explicit partnership with industry, the Government expect to raise the quality of management, develop industrial democracy and improve both the quantity and quality of manufacturing industry's contribution to the development and growth of the economy on which the prosperity of us all depends'.

Points from the White Paper

- The main purpose both of the Planning Agreements system and of the National Enterprise Board is to raise the quantity and quality of investment in manufacturing industry and thus to strengthen the British economy.
- Although it is envisaged that the NEB should, as one of its roles, acquire 100 per cent ownership of a number of companies, it is intended that all holdings should be acquired by agreement.
- One of the criteria for acquisition is to prevent companies 'passing into unacceptable foreign control'. The stress here is clearly on 'unacceptable'. The large number of foreign enterprises already involved in the UK have brought obvious benefit, but clearly there may be sectors of industry where it will be desirable to retain a British ownership for strategic or other reasons.
- The new proposals are designed to increase Britain's attractiveness to overseas investors; no change is being made in the regional incentives and, the National Enterprise Board will be available as an additional source of capital for worthwhile projects and will be able to participate in joint ventures with private sector companies, including foreign-owned companies. Companies brought within the Planning Agreements system (and this can include multinationals if they are in the selected sectors) will be able to plan for the future in closer co-operation with Government.
- Several other European countries (notably France, Belgium and Italy) have arrangements similar to the Planning Agreements system and several countries also have state holding companies and/or investment banks.

Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, and his wife talking with John Blackley (left) and Lew Gray, joint chairmen of the British Aircraft Corporation/Rolls-Royce Trade Union Aerospace Liaison Committee, after a flight on the second production *Concorde*. The aircraft, assembled in Britain, is now on a demonstration tour of the Middle East and Singapore – the first production model to make an overseas tour.

Assisted Areas to be up-graded

Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, laid an Order before Parliament on 13 August to effect changes in the Assisted Areas. The places affected are:

Merseyside and parts of north-west Wales, formerly Development Areas, became Special Development Areas. Regional Development grants become payable on plant, machinery and buildings at the rate of 22 per cent compared with 20 per cent previously.

Edinburgh and Cardiff, formerly Intermediate Areas, become Development Areas. Regional Development grants at 20 per cent become payable towards qualifying expenditure on plant and machinery as well as industrial buildings. The Regional Employment Premium becomes payable to manufacturing industry.

Chesterfield, formerly a Derelict Land Clearance Area outside the Assisted Areas, becomes an Intermediate Area. Regional Development Grant becomes payable at the rate of 20 per cent on industrial buildings. Regional selective assistance under Section 7 of the Industry Act and the Government's powers under the Local Employment Act to build factories are also extended to Chesterfield.

The cost of these changes is expected to be about £25 million in a full year.

New exemption limits for industrial development certificate

Changes in the exemption limits for the industrial development certificate control come into effect on 1 September.

The Town and Country Planning (Industrial Development Certificates: Exemption) Order 1974 (S.I. 1974 No. 1283) gives effect to these changes which were announced by Eric Heffer, Minister of State for Industry, in the House of Commons on 18 July.

The Order reduces the IDC exemption limit in South Eastern England (Greater London, the administrative counties of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hampshire Hertfordshire, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey, East Sussex and West Sussex) from 10,000 square feet to 5,000 square feet.

Elsewhere in England *outside the Intermediate Areas*, the exemption limit is reduced to 10,000 square feet.

In the Intermediate Areas in England, Wales and Scotland the exemption limit remains at 15,000 square feet.

The IDC control was first introduced in 1948. Except in the Development Areas (which include the special development areas) where IDCs are not required for the industrial development of land, an industrial development certificate will be needed to support any application for planning permission if (taken with any 'related development') it will lead to an area of new industrial floor space above the prescribed limits.

Since 19 July 1972 IDCs have not been required for industrial buildings of 10,000 square feet and below in the South East, and 15,000 square feet elsewhere. The new Order introduces a three tiered system of exemption limits. This recognises the status of Intermediate Areas as assisted areas, while generally reducing the limits applying elsewhere.

Those parts of the new County of Dorset which are at present subject to the 10,000 square feet exemption limit, namely the Boroughs of Poole, Bournemouth and Christchurch and the parish of St. Leonards and St. Ives in the District of Wimborne, will retain that limit.

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New group aims to increase waste paper collection for recycling

An advisory group has been set up under the chairmanship of Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Industry, to promote the collection of waste paper for recycling.

Top industrialists from the paper and board manufacturing industry and the waste paper trade have been invited to join the group, which met for the first time in London last week. The group includes representatives of local authority associations, a trade unionist, and officials from the Department of Industry and the Department of the Environment.

The UK's annual bill for importing pulp has been around £180 million. Price rises of up to 45 per cent last month would increase the bill by around £65 million unless more waste can be recycled.

Although the UK already has a good record in recycling waste paper – some 44 per cent of the total fibre used to make new paper and board came from this source in 1973 – there is scope for increased collections from domestic sources by local authorities. The problem is to ensure that the paper industry is geared to accept more waste paper collected on a continuing and long-term basis.

Some local authorities have been reluctant in the past to start collecting waste paper because of the cyclical nature of the market and because it can take up to two years to put a new collection system into operation. The new group will be looking at this sort of problem as one of its first priorities.

As Ministers have informed Parliament, the Government is considering the formation of a wide-ranging Advisory Council on Waste Management. It was felt, however, that the need to stimulate waste paper re-usage was urgent and sufficiently self-contained not to have to wait upon the Government's consideration of the broader issues.

New address for Yorkshire and Humberside regional office

The Department of Industry's regional office for Yorkshire and Humberside moved on 12 August to its new offices at:

Priestley House,
Park Row, Leeds LS1 5LF
Tel. (0532) 443171
Telex 557925 DTI Leeds

Official appointments

Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry has authorised the following appointment:

Mr. P. A. Matthews, managing director of Vickers Ltd., to be a member of the National Research Development Corporation from 1 August 1974.

CAA revokes air travel organiser's licence

The Civil Aviation Authority has revoked the air travel organiser's licence held by Kenton Travel International Ltd. – ATOL number 302 BD. The Authority is not satisfied that the company's financial arrangements are adequate for discharging its obligations under the terms of the licence.

Sites for oil production platforms

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, announced on 12 August a Government plan to provide a limited number of sites to produce concrete oil production platforms. Presenting a paper, *Construction sites for offshore oil production platforms; a statement of Government policy*, prepared by the Department of Energy, setting out the need for a number of sites, Mr. Varley said that, under the plan, the sites would be taken into public ownership. He stressed that this would take place after the normal planning procedures. Legislation would be introduced by the Scottish Office at an early date.

First meeting of the Advisory Group on Waste Paper Recycling, with Michael Meacher in the chair. On the right of the photograph are representatives from industry, a trade unionist, and one of the representatives of local authorities. From right to left: I. Cooper, Westminster, A. R. Beaven, General and Municipal Workers Union; J. C. Maybank, British Waste Paper Association; H. K. W. Hodges, P. L. Whiting and C. B. Warmington, all of the British Paper and Board Industry Federation; and J. C. Roach, secretary.

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Move to stop traders shamming private deals

A move to stop traders posing as amateurs in private deals is being considered by John Methven, Director General of Fair Trading. He has sent a letter to 40 trade and consumer associations asking for their reactions to possible action.

Mr. Methven believes that many people are deceived into giving up their legal rights by believing they are dealing with ordinary members of the public rather than professional traders.

The trick is operated mainly through classified advertisements in newspapers. A private address or telephone number is given and it is suggested that the goods for sale are, perhaps, an unwanted wedding present or something bought firsthand and later found to be unsuitable.

The most common complaint concerns secondhand car sales, but many other goods are involved. They include furniture, soft-furnishings, electrical goods, washing machines, hi-fi sets, pocket calculators, golf bags and trolleys, dinner services, cutlery, airbeds, guitars, suitcases, binoculars, and antiques.

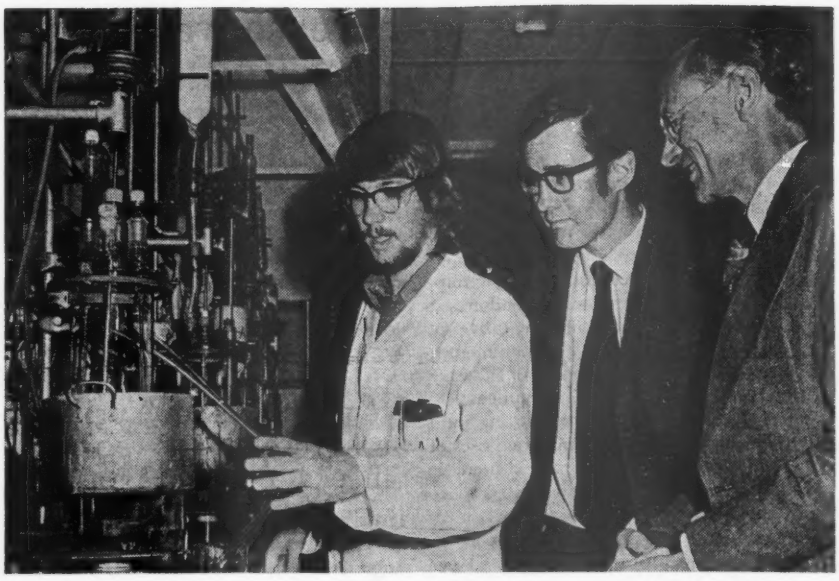
Mr. Methven is concerned that unsuspecting purchasers may be fooled into ignoring their rights under three Acts. The Trade Descriptions Act 1968, the Sale of Goods Act 1893 and the Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act 1973 provide the public with protection on deals with professional tradesmen but not on genuine private deals.

The Director General's letter asks for views on four points: the prevalence of the practice; the reasons why it is carried on; its effects on consumers; and the need to control it and the best ways of doing so.

If Mr. Methven refers the matter to the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee, the Committee will, if accepting the recommendation, urge Mrs. Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, to control the practice by placing an order before Parliament.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.



Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Industry, pictured during a visit to Scott Bader Co. Ltd., Wellingborough, Northants. He was on a fact-finding mission on common ownership. The company is a founder member of the Industrial Common Ownership Movement and established the Scott Bader Commonwealth in 1951. Mr. Meacher (centre) is seen touring the laboratories with Godric Bader, chairman, Scott Bader (right), talking with David Soderquest, a sandwich-course student.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
1 August 1974		
1,206,900	Societa' Italiana Resine S.I.R. SpA (formerly Societa' Italiana Resine SpA)	Process for reactivating an aluminium trichloride catalyst
1,209,727	Societa' Italiana Resine S.I.R. SpA (formerly Societa' Italiana Resine SpA)	Process for preparing vinyl acetate
1,210,045	Societa' Italiana Resine S.I.R. SpA (formerly Societa' Italiana Resine SpA)	Process for preparing epoxy esters
1,210,367	Societa' Italiana Resine S.I.R. SpA (formerly Societa' Italiana Resine SpA)	Process for preparing alkylbenzene
1,211,817	Societa' Italiana Resine S.I.R. SpA (formerly Societa' Italiana Resine SpA)	Unsaturated polyester compositions
1,225,938	Societa' Italiana Resine S.I.R. SpA (formerly Societa' Italiana Resine SpA)	Process for the production of vinyl acetate from ethylene
1,227,279	Societa' Italiana Resine S.I.R. SpA (formerly Societa' Italiana Resine SpA)	Process for the production of vinyl acetate from ethylene
2 August 1974		
1,230,240	Societa' Italiana Resine S.I.R. SpA (formerly Societa' Italiana Resine SpA)	Method of preparing phenolic resins
1,231,363	Societa' Italiana Resine S.I.R. SpA (formerly Societa' Italiana Resine SpA)	Process for preparing acyrlic or methacrylic acid
1,231,548	Societa' Italiana Resine S.I.R. SpA (formerly Societa' Italiana Resine SpA)	Process for polymerising ethylene
1,237,207	Societa' Italiana Resine S.I.R. SpA (formerly Societa' Italiana Resine SpA)	Method of producing polymers and copolymers of ethylene
1,239,673	Societa' Italiana Resine S.I.R. SpA (formerly Societa' Italiana Resine SpA)	Method of preparing 1,2-dichloroethaner
1,240,230	Societa' Italiana Resine S.I.R. SpA (formerly Societa' Italiana Resine SpA)	Alkyd resins
1,241,147	Societa' Italiana Resine S.I.R. SpA (formerly Societa' Italiana Resine SpA)	Unsaturated polyester compositions

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patent Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage, Comptroller

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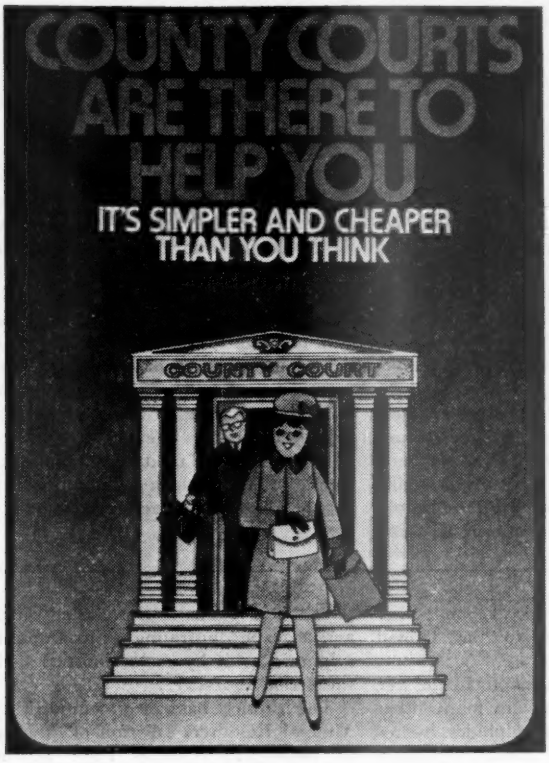
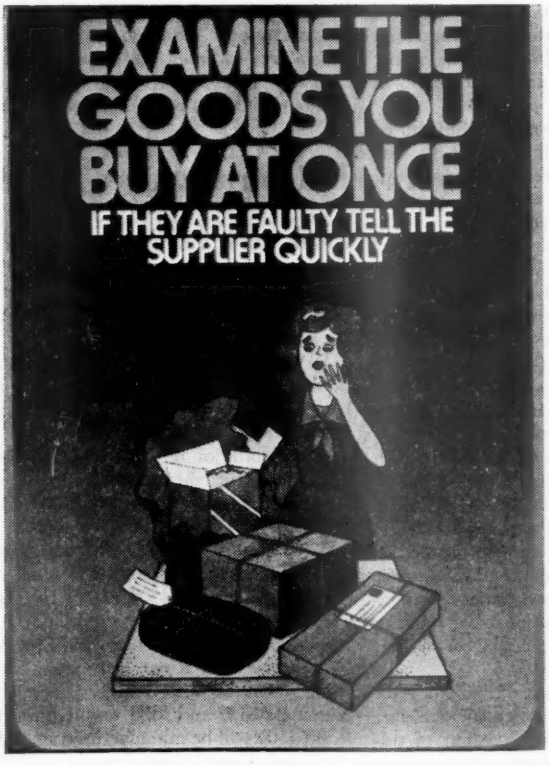
OFT OFFICE OF FAIR TRADING

Four posters – in colour and measuring 15 in. by 10 in. – have been issued by the Office of Fair Trading. They are designed to be displayed singly or as a set, and will be distributed through local authority trading standards departments to outlets such as Citizens' Advice Bureaux, Consumer Advice Centres, public libraries, and welfare centres. One set per location site is envisaged. The posters can be ordered, free of charge, from: Central Office of Information (LH502), Publication and Design Services Division, Hercules Road. London SE1 7DU.





Technology News

SRC to build world's largest infra-red telescope

By arrangement with the University of Hawaii, the Science Research Council is to build and operate a 3.8 m. (152 inch) infra-red flux collector on Mauna Kea in Hawaii. This will be the world's biggest purpose-built infra-red telescope and will be sited on one of the best sites in the world for infra-red observations. The site in Hawaii is excellent for two reasons. First because the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere, which absorbs far infra-red radiation strongly, is very low there; second because the site is far enough south to enable the galactic centre to be seen easily.

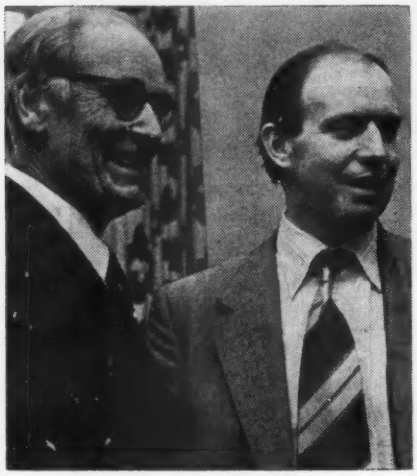
The Director of the Royal Observatory Edinburgh, Professor H. A. Brück, has overall responsibility for arranging for the construction of the flux collector, and the Project Manager is Mr. G. J. Carpenter of ROE. They will be advised by a Steering Committee, largely composed of user scientists under the chairmanship of Professor J. Ring of Imperial College, London. Professor Ring will also act as Project Scientist during the construction phase, which is expected to last for three years. Construction costs are estimated at about £1¼ million at January 1974 prices.

Since the development of radio astronomy in the 1950's astronomers have been conscious of the relatively unexplored infra-red region of the electromagnetic spectrum between the longest optical and the shortest radio wavelengths. This region, usually called the 'infra-red', extends from 1 micron to 2 mm. (1 micron = 0.001 mm.). In the last 10 years there has been an increasing research activity in this region, principally as a result of advances in solid state and cryogenic techniques leading to better thermal detectors, and of a better understanding of atmospheric transmissions. Infra-red telescopes, usually called flux collectors, can for most applications be built to less stringent specifications than optical telescopes. Although the field of infra-red astronomy is still in relative infancy dramatic discoveries have been made and a whole new area of observation is opening up.

UK astronomers already have the use of a 1.5 m. flux collector built on Tenerife by Imperial College London with a Science Research Council grant. The design of the 3.8 m. flux collector draws on this experience and is based on design studies carried out by Sir Howard Grubb Parsons and Co. Ltd of Newcastle upon Tyne and Dunford Hadfields Ltd. of Sheffield. The larger aperture of the 3.8 m. instrument will bring great improvements in performance, reducing observation times by a factor of about 40 and giving improvements in angular resolution. The dome will be of 18 m. diameter mounted on a simple building which will be prefabricated by the dome manufacturers to reduce site work.

Sulphur dossier

Sulphur, an essential raw material used in the rayon, pulp, dyestuffs, pharmaceutical and rubber industries and chiefly in the manufacture of sulphuric acid is the subject of a report published on 8 August, by the Department of Industry. It is the eighth in a series of short reports on mineral commodities of economic importance to the United Kingdom.



Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, (right) having his first meeting with Professor Sir William Hawthorne, Chairman of the new Advisory Council on Energy Conservation. Mr. Varley announced the setting up of the Advisory Council on 25 June, to help promote economy and efficiency in the use of energy. This will include identifying areas in private, public, industrial or commercial consumption where improvements can be made, and advising on how savings can be achieved.

Sulphur occurs in nature both in the free state and in combination with many other elements, notably as metal sulphides, hydrogen sulphide gas and calcium sulphate minerals. The United Kingdom is deficient in natural sources of this mineral with the exception of anhydrite, estimated production of which is declining and amounted to only 775,000 tonnes in 1972 from two mines in Cumberland.

Other commercial sources in the United Kingdom are spent oxide, sulphur dioxide gases obtained from zinc smelting and sulphur recovered at oil refineries and these, together with anhydrite, accounted for about one-fifth of total annual requirements, estimated to have been about 1.3 million tonnes in 1972. Domestic demand is therefore met largely by imports chiefly from France, Poland, Mexico, Canada and Cyprus, and in 1972 valued at nearly £11 million.

The report describes the geological occurence of sulphur-bearing minerals in the United Kingdom and refers also to the nature and relative potential importance of such secondary sources as industrial waste gases, fuel oils, phosphogypsum obtained as a by-product of phosphoric acid manufacture, and oil shale. Information is provided on resources, uses, specifications, and marketing, price, production, overseas trade and consumption, with an indication of the future demand and possible new market outlets for sulphur.

An outline of the structure of the important sulphuric acid industry is also given, including a sketch map showing the location of sulphuric acid plants in the United Kingdom, and a graph illustrating the consumption of sulphuric acid, by major industries, during the period 1962-1972.

The dossier has been compiled by the Mineral Resources Division of the Institute of Geological Sciences from information assembled for the inter-departmental Mineral Resources Consultative Committee and with the assistance of industry.

Sulphur: Mineral Resources Consultative Committee is available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 47p (54p by post).

Industrial valves go metric

Industrial valves will begin to go metric in October 1974. A programme for their introduction has been announced by the British Valve Manufacturers' Association, phased to start in October 1974 and be completed by the end of 1976.

It has been arranged, following consultations which the Metrication Board organised between user organisations and the British Valve Manufacturers' Association.

Full details of the programme, which is dependent on the publication of metric British standards, will be published next month.

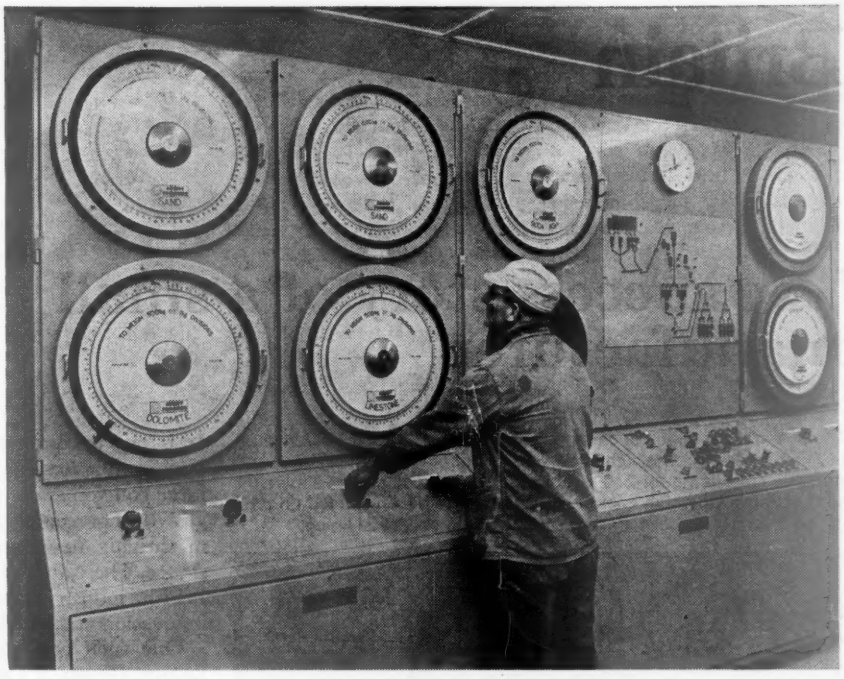
The Board is discussing with manufacturers and stockists the availability of steel slip-on boss flanges to BS 4504 : 1969 to meet the valve manufacturers' programme. To meet the initial demands of users the British Bolt, Nut, Screw and Rivet Federation has confirmed that bolts and nuts, particularly in diameters M27 and M33, required for flanges to BS 4504 will be manufactured specially.

Spring fatigue

For the past four and a half years the Spring Research Association, with financial support from the Department of Industry, has been engaged on an extensive programme of work aimed at establishing spring fatigue data with statistical levels of confidence.

The experiments were concerned with eleven most commonly used BS spring materials in both the unpeened and the shot-peened conditions, coiled as compression springs of dimensions similar to those of engine valve springs. In an endeavour to obtain results representative of performances of springs produced under normal industrial conditions, the tests were carried out on specimens made by four manufacturers. The results are given in the form of general design and manufacturing recommendations and in two sets of graphs, one showing maximum permissible static operating and solid stresses, and the other representing Goodman Diagrams with 90-99.9 per cent confidence limits at lives of 10^5 cycles, 10^6 cycles and 10^7 cycles.

The report, available from the Spring Research Association, Henry Street, Sheffield S3 7EQ, is written in seven parts. (price £1 per part) Part 1 (Report No. SRA-223) gives details of the experimental and statistical methods used and Parts 2 to 6 (Reports Nos. SRA-224 to SRA-228 incl.) discuss the various materials investigated in detail. The last part (Report No. SRA-229) summarises the results for the convenience of designers, manufacturers and users.



Control console for weighing equipment supplied by Avery Parsons, Bradford, for a new glass batching plant at Rockware Glass's Headlands glass works, Yorkshire. The system comprises eight weigh hoppers electrically linked to the central control console, and two printer units. Seven of the weigh hoppers are situated under bins containing sand, soda ash, limestone, dolomite, saltcake, cullet and portochrome. The eighth weigher is sited under the mixer unit and is used to check weigh all batches. The new weighing system, which replaces a semi-automatic operation, is controlled from the panel where ingredient quantities are pre-set according to formula, ensuring a high quality of the finished glassware.

Export publicity for industry

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, and films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.

Northern: Mr H. G. Roberts, Andrews House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne NEI 4TB (Tel: 27575 – Telex 53277).

Yorkshire & Humberside: Mr D. de M. Guilfoyle, OBE, City House, Leeds LS1 4JG (Tel: 38232 – Telex Econ Plan 55472 – message to be prefixed for COI).

East Midland: Mr T. Cooban, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1EW (Tel: 46121 – Telex 37572).

Eastern: Mr A. A. McLoughlin, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2DF (Tel: 58911 – Telex 81187).

London & South Eastern*: Mr R. Dean, OBE, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, SE1 (Tel: 01-928 2371 – Telex 915444).

Southern: Mr A. S. Poole, Market Place House, Reading RG1 2EH (Tel: 581261 – Telex 91881 message to be prefixed 'for London Region'.

South Western: Mr W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2NF (Tel: 291071 – Telex 44203).

Midland: Mr D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham B15 1SH (Tel: 021-643 8191 – Telex 33376).

North Western: Mr H. V. Tillotson, MVO, 22nd floor, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BD (Tel: 061-832 9111 – Telex 667830).

Scottish Office: Mr C. MacGregor, MBE, Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh EH1 3DQ (Tel· 031-556 8501) District Office: 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow C2 (Tel: 041-221 5670 – Telex 77583).

Ulster Office: Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast BT4 3ST (Tel: 63011).

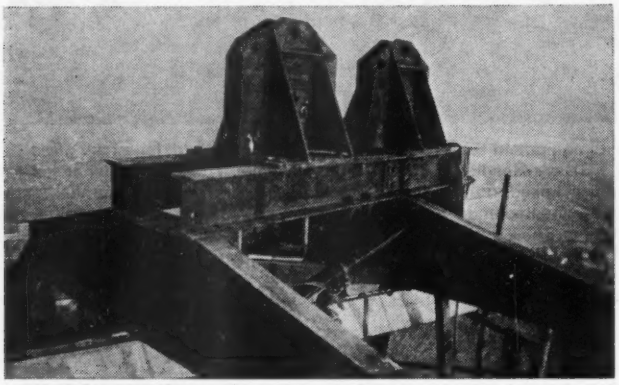
Welsh Office: Mr Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff CF1 3PY (Tel: 28066 – Telex 49327).

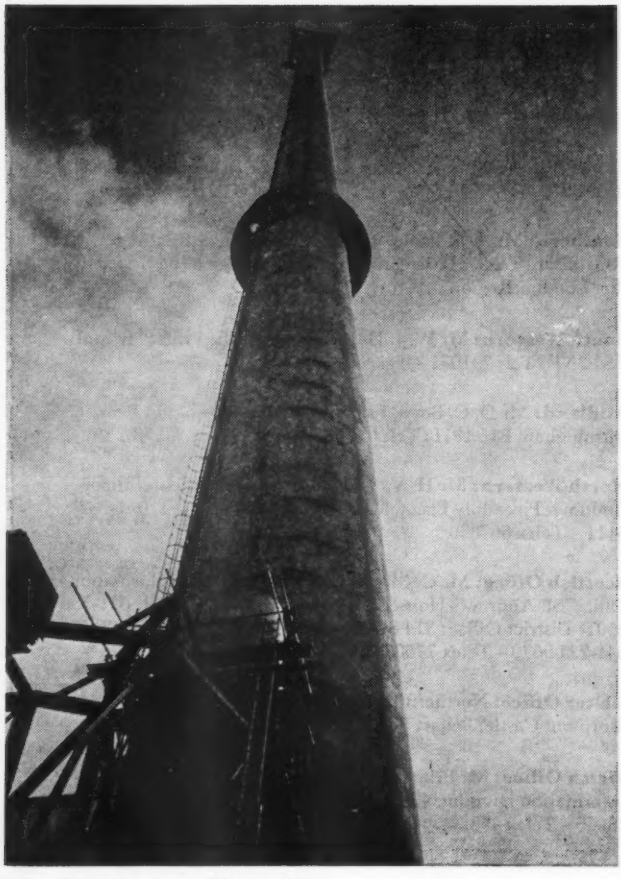
* National companies in central London, and particularly those with UK subsidiaries or branches, which require overseas publicity should consult Industrial Section at COI Headquarters: Mr E. Turnbull, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1 7DU (Tel: 01-938 2345 ext. 271 – Telex 915444).

Britain

The success story of a small manufacturer

The 360-ft. high concrete chimney at the Pitstone works, Bedfordshire, of Tunnel Cement, in which Energy Fabrications inserted an 8-ft. diameter steel lining for 275 ft. of its length. The top picture shows the special lifting rig which Energy Fabrications' own men erected on top of the chimney for hoisting the sections of the new steel lining.





It is not uncommon to hear it expressed that there is no opportunity for the small man in business today – only the large conglomerates stand a chance of even survival let alone growth. Fortunately for the country there are many examples of thriving newcomers in British industry to discredit this stance. These are the enterprises which so often help to sustain British industry's reputation for technical ingenuity and innovation and which in time add to Britain's export earnings.

One such company, or more accurately, group, is The Energy Group of Companies, power and combustion design contractors, of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire. The company had its beginnings in 1968, when Harry Cross, the managing director and majority shareholder, started in the kitchen of his house a business of selling burners for oil and natural gas boiler equipment.

Mr. Cross found that he was frequently being asked for information and guidance on the fitting of the burners and so, within a very short time, he was engaged not only in the supplying of burners but also in their installation. Only months went by before the company was involved in the business of installing whole boiler plant.

This early pattern of turning every opportunity, and sometimes adversity, to advantage has remained right up to the present time. Mr. Cross has had in the development of the group the support of Arthur B. Pritchard, director and the only other shareholder apart from Harry Cross and his wife. Mr. Pritchard worked for many years with Shell Mex and BP.

The beginnings

Mr. Cross began his working life as an apprentice toolmaker but, at the age of 21, went into the Merchant Navy. Although he left the Merchant Navy after a few years, he subsequently returned to the sea, serving with the Cunard Line. While with Cunard he became third engineer officer on the *Queen Mary* and then second engineer on the *Mauretania*. On leaving the sea for the second time, he joined the staff of the Swan Hunter shipbuilding and engineering group, becoming deputy manager in the London office. The associated Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Company, which was essentially a marine engineering concern, decided to diversify by marketing oil burners for land installations as well as for shipboard use: Harry Cross became very much involved in this development.

During his time with Swan Hunter's, Harry Cross was able to complement his technical skills and knowledge with expertise in selling, as well as adding to his administrative experience. He has used this combination of qualities to good effect in his own business. Turnover grew tenfold, from about £120,000 in the first year to more than £1.2 million in the financial year ended last April. There is expectation this year of a turnover of £3 million, with hope of further increases in years to come. From two men and a secretary, the total staff has grown to the present 250.

When difficulties have been encountered in getting outside work done, Mr. Cross has often solved the problem by getting his own firm to tackle the work. This approach, with rapid reaction and decision, is frequently one of the attributes of a small-to-medium size company with short lines of communication to those at the top. Harry Cross believes in delegation and vests in his executives a considerable degree of decision-making on projects: he also adopts a practice of continually keeping all members of staff fully informed on what is happening within the organisation, including aims and working margins. This attitude appears to have its rewards. He finds that his staff respond well to what is required of them, and when a job calls for that 'little extra', such as working at week-ends or evenings, or perhaps even in hazardous circumstances, they are prepared to commit themselves. Administrative and technical staff are not paid overtime, but salary levels are good.

Rapid expansion

The rapid expansion of the group has necessitated frequent moves within its short existence as it has outgrown its premises. It was only a matter of months before Mr. Cross reinvested his wife with sole use of the kitchen and moved to offices at Kenton. The Kenton premises became too small after about 12 to 15 months, and the company transferred after purchasing freehold accommodation at Leighton Buzzard. In a short time these premises also became too small, and the group moved to Whitchurch, near Aylesbury, where although there was room for expansion, the company came up against problems in obtaining permission to build. This has led to unbudgeted capital costs. A suitable site for a new office building was found at Leighton Buzzard, and at the beginning of May this year, the group moved to its present headquarters location, although one of the subsidiaries, VP Chemicals Ltd., remains at Whitchurch.

Along the way the group expanded elsewhere. It now occupies and owns a small three-storey block in Lichfield, has a sales office in Watford and a small fabrications factory at Barton-le-Clay, Luton. Mr. Cross is anxious to extend the manufacturing capabilities of the group, so that it is less dependent on outside suppliers and can exert tighter control over work progress. At present about 75 per cent of fabrications have to be sub-contracted. To this end he is hoping to develop a factory at Olney, Buckinghamshire, where there is 3.2 acres of land available and an Industrial Development Certificate has been obtained. This development may have to wait for a little while, for recent expansion, and in particular the move to Leighton Buzzard, has involved a considerable amount of capital expenditure. A brief breathing space is probably the current need of the group while it consolidates its present position.

Nevertheless, it is hoped to have the new factory operational next year. The plans are for a building measuring 380 ft. by 120 ft. with one bay having a clear height of 30 ft. under the crane hook. The travelling crane will have a lifting capacity of 20 tons, enabling the factory to deal with large-scale fabrications.

Allowances are still being made in other directions for future expansion. The new headquarters building has been designed to allow for an extra floor and application has already been made for outline approval to add this fourth floor. At present, the building provides 10,000 sq. ft. of office space on three floors with a basement car park: the extra floor would add 3,300 sq. ft. of space.

The building of the new headquarters at Leighton Buzzard demonstrates the adaptability of the group and its determination to succeed. Construction of the civil engineering work on one of the group's contracts was interrupted when the civil engineering sub-contractor got into financial difficulties. The group reacted by setting-up its own civil engineering company and finishing the work. As it had already designed the premises, Energy Group ended up by designing and building its own headquarters and, in the process, added civil engineering to its expertise. Earlier in its life it had acquired a fabrications company when the supplying and fitting of whole boiler plant and other installations meant that the products of such a company were needed.

The first big break

The first big break for the company came at the end of 1968, when the North Thames Gas Board granted it the contract for reburnering the fired heaters of the Slough gas works and subsequently another gas works at Romford. Since that time, the group has undertaken a variety of work for other gas boards, and hospital boards, as well as British Rail and many of the country's leading commercial concerns such as Imperial Tobacco, Bowater Scott, GEC and the British Sugar Corporation. It has also been entrusted with a contract worth nearly £1 million by the Central Electricity Generating Board for work at the new Isle of Grain generating station.

The group has now entered the export markets. Shipment began in July of equipment for the Ko-Ri nuclear power station in South Korea, for which Energy Equipment won a £110,000 contract to supply the auxiliary power plant. The company has also tendered for a further contract in stage two of the power station's construction.

A speciality of the company is the design and construction of steel chimney stacks, for which it is developing a reputation in originality of approach to, and solution of, design problems. The tallest chimney so far designed by the company is a patented 660-ft. structure for Australia. The chimney is fitted with internal flanges, has no external spirals and requires no site welding, the fabricated sections being joined together by nuts and bolts.

Another export order captured has been for the supply of machinery, other than the homogeniser, for a bitumen emulsion plant for Malta. This contract serves as yet another example of the company's preparedness to tackle unfamiliar work. It would also like to be given the contract to construct the whole plant and, if it should be successful in this aim, would probably be looking to the Export Credits Guarantee Department for the first time to provide its support in guaranteeing the financial arrangements.

Mr. Cross believes that one of the principal factors which has contributed to the success of the group is its design capability: he feels that many British manufacturers are losing out to foreign competition by not incorporating within their organisations good design facilities. As a result, British industry is letting slip its reputation for applying technical innovation. The design capability of Energy Equipment is reflected in the various original chimney structures it has built for many organisations and its preparedness to undertake projects in new fields. By the use of prefabricated sections and

special erection techniques, it has been found possible to build a 208-ft. stack in six hours.

A chimney contract of which it is particularly proud involved a repair to a 360-ft. concrete stack at the Pitstone cement works in Bedfordshire, of Tunnel Cement Ltd. The work involved the installing of an 8-ft. diameter stainless steel lining 275-ft. in length which would increase the performance of the chimney and would last at least 25 years. The only available suitable access to the chimney was through the existing waste gas entry ports. The order was placed on condition that the work was completed during the 28 days of the normal annual shutdown, there being the discipline of stiff penalty payments. Although the lowering of the lining sections into the chimney from the top would, perhaps, have been the simplest answer, it would have meant a cost for cranage alone of more than £8,000. Energy Fabrications solved the problem by designing a special heavy-duty cathead lifting rig which its own men erected on top of the chimney. Sections of the lining were inserted into the chimney through the waste gas entry ports, welded to each other and then hoisted, a section length at a time, by means of the chimney-top rig. The job was completed in 26 days and the whole project, from the time of the first inquiry, took only a little more than two months.

R & D

Until now, the group's work has mostly been specially designed on a one-off basis but it has not neglected to put effort into Research and Development. Experimental work has been carried out on a patented fluid-bed incinerator with a sloping hearth which helps to direct heat flow. The stage has now been reached when the company is able to offer the incinerator, which can be fuelled by gas, oil, coal and even waste oil. Capable of burning and reducing a wide range of waste materials, including plastics, the incinerator is particularly suited for use in hospitals.

It is felt that similar design principles could be adopted for existing economic type industrial boiler plant and experimental work has already been carried out along these lines, particularly with a view to making use of low-grade coal. A co-operative industrial concern, which would be prepared to make available a boiler on an experimental basis would provide practical testing opportunities for such a system. In designing these products the group is anticipating that eventually a comprehensive national fuel policy will be adopted which would take into account total fuel resources, both indigenous and foreign, and direct where types of fuel can be most profitably utilised.

A comprehensive organisation

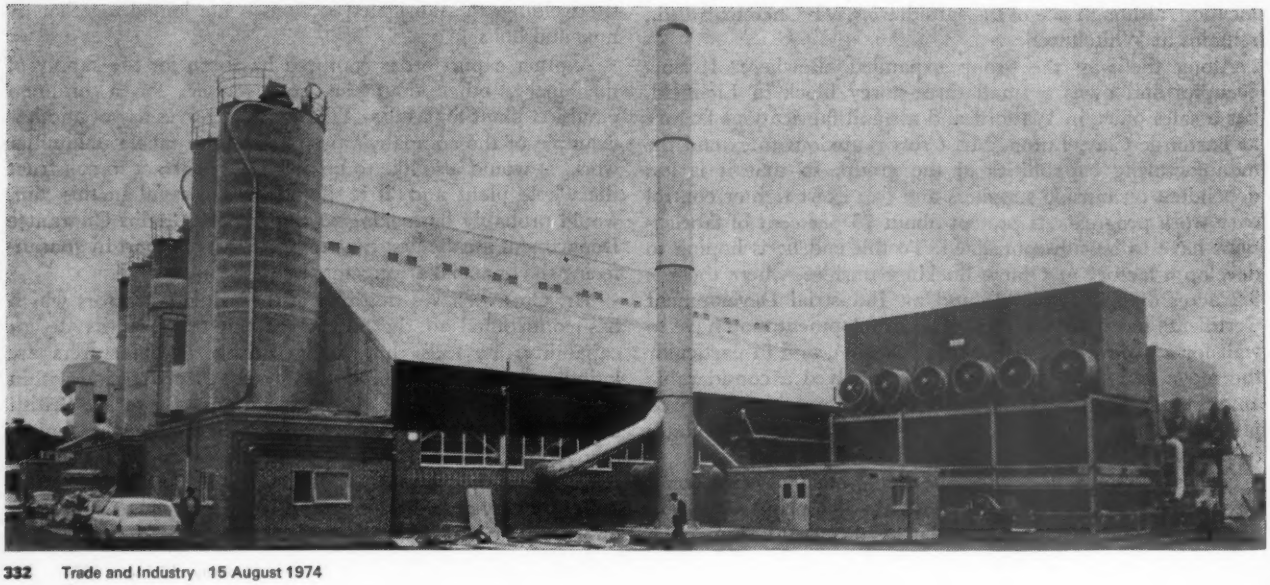
The Energy Group is now a comprehensive organisation embracing a wide range of design and manufacturing expertise. It manufactures all classes of steel fabrications, including chimneys, ductwork, oil and general purpose tanks and other general and batch fabrications. There is a mechanical engineering section which designs and constructs complete boilerhouse plants and undertakes burner conversion of shell and watertube boilers to gas and dual firing, as well as carrying out general engineering work and providing factory services. The civil engineering department offers management expertise and a technical advisory service for industrial construction projects, specialising in factory and warehouse building, heavy foundation engineering and effluent disposal systems and comprehensive drainage schemes.

The associated VP Chemicals Ltd., manufactures decarbonising agents for keeping boilers clean under load, as well as handling special salts for water treatment.

Apart from the emphasis on design capability, Mr. Cross attributes the progress of the Group to several other factors. He considers choosing the right men of vital importance, and he is prepared to pay above the normal rates to get them. Although professional qualifications are taken into account when selecting staff, they are not placed high among the considerations. Adaptability and attitude to, and interest in, work he regards as of greater importance.

Another factor which has contributed to the success so far achieved is the ploughing back of all profits to build and strengthen the organisation. Not a penny has been paid in the form of a dividend since the company started. The Group has also aimed for high fixed assets, although this policy may be varied slightly in the future, to increase the liquidity position.

Energy Fabrications Ltd. was given the contract for the whole of the power centre, including the surrounding roadways, of the EMI factory at Uxbridge, which is believed to be the largest record factory in Europe.



The Consumer Credit Act 1974 *continued*

by Derek Hyde, Head of Consumer Credit Branch, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

This is the second of two articles on the new Consumer Credit Act 1974. Reprints of both articles are available free from Consumer Credit Branch, DPCP, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1. Tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 4197.

JUDICIAL CONTROL

Behind all the other protections of the Act, there must be judicial control. This is covered in Part IX, which deals with the powers of the court in relation to agreements, and sets out which courts shall have jurisdiction in what circumstances.

Enforcement of certain regulated agreements and securities

In a number of places the Act provides that before he can enforce his agreement or security a creditor or owner must obtain an order of the court allowing him to do this. In the case of improperly executed agreements or security instruments, or failure to provide a copy of a default notice on a surety or taking a negotiable instrument in contravention of the Act, such an order is called an 'enforcement order' and this Part sets out the court's powers and duties when an enforcement order is applied for. As a general rule, the court must dismiss the application if in all the circumstances justice appears to require this but in some cases the court has no choice but to dismiss the application, eg where the agreement was a cancellable one but the debtor or hirer was not given proper notice of his right to cancel it.

Extension of time

On an application for an enforcement order, or in any action by a creditor or owner to enforce a regulated agreement or security or recover possession of any goods or land to which a regulated agreement relates or on application by a debtor or hirer after a service of a default or similar notice, the court may grant a 'time order'. This is an order giving the debtor or hirer time to pay money which he owes or to do something else which he ought to have done, eg kept the security in good repair. While a time order is in force a debtor or hirer is protected against the consequences of his default, eg a creditor cannot enforce any security which he may have for payments which he has not received, and cannot recover any goods which the debtor has got from him under the agreement.

Protection of property pending proceedings

The court is enabled to make orders for the protection of the property of a creditor or owner, for example, if a creditor is trying to recover possession of a car which he has let on hire-purchase he may get an order preventing the debtor from continuing to use it while the proceedings are continuing.

Hire and hire purchase, etc. agreements

Many of the special powers of the court which relate to hire purchase and exist in present legislation are continued or expanded. New powers are given to the court. For example, the court may order the return of rentals paid by hirers (or order that they be relieved of the liability to pay rentals not already paid) depending on the extent of the enjoyment of the goods by the hirer. Where a creditor seeks to recover, because of a breach by the debtor, goods which he has let on hire-purchase the court may order the debtor to return the goods in question under a 'return order'. Where it thinks fit, however, the court may suspend the order so long as the debtor keeps up payments ordered under a time order (q.v.) with the result that if he keeps these payments up he will not have to return the goods at all. Alternatively, the court may (in cases where the goods can be divided up) make a 'transfer order', giving ownership of part of the goods to the debtor and returning the rest to the creditor depending on how much the debtor has already paid in respect of the total price of all the goods. For greater flexibility the court may impose conditions on or suspend the effect of any order which it makes. For example, the court might make a 'return order' but suspend it so long as the debtor keeps up payments under a 'time order'.

Extortionate credit bargains

This Part also contains one of the most important 'long-stop' provisions of the Act – the ability of the court to re-open and grant justice when it finds a credit agreement extortionate. It is important to stress that this provision goes wider than the rest of the Act and applies to *all credit agreements to individuals (ie other than bodies corporate) regardless of the amount of credit granted and with no other limitation whatsoever and no matter by whom the credit is granted.* If the court finds that a credit bargain (the credit agreement and any other items, if any, the charge for which is included in the total charge for credit) was extortionate, it may re-open the credit agreement so as to do justice between the parties. Thus it can relieve the debtor of liability to go on paying money, or it can order the return of money already paid by him. The court will have to consider whether the interest and the other payments in the total charge for credit add up to a total which is grossly exorbitant or whether the credit agreement and the various other transactions taken together in some other way grossly contravene ordinary principles of fair dealing. A number of factors for the court to consider for this purpose are set out, for example the interest rates prevailing at the time the agreement was made, the degree of financial pressure the debtor was under, and the risk to the creditor. (The onus of proving that a credit bargain is not extortionate is placed on the creditor in Part XI.)

Miscellaneous

The county court in England and Wales and, subject to minor technicalities, the sheriff court in Scotland and the county court in Northern Ireland, are given jurisdiction to deal with actions brought *against* debtors, hirers and their relatives or against sureties, to enforce regulated agreements, security for such agreements or linked transactions. It should be noted that actions brought *by* debtors, hirers and their relatives are not so limited, and that the county court is not given jurisdiction to deal with such actions in cases where it does not already have it. Finally, interested parties are enabled to obtain a declaration from the county court about their rights, eg a debtor could obtain a declaration that a regulated agreement is unenforcable against him because it was not properly executed. This would clarify the position for him and also by virtue of the other provisions of the Act make ineffective any security which had been given for the agreement.

ANCILLARY CREDIT BUSINESSES

Part X of the Act controls the activities of various businesses ancillary to credit-granting and the supply of goods on hire.

Sections 145 and 146 set out the definitions of businesses so covered:

a **Credit brokerage.** This is the introduction of individuals desiring to obtain credit or hire to persons who:

i carry on a consumer credit or hire business (ie the making of regulated agreements); or

ii make exempt agreements other than certain credit agreements which are to be exempted by order made by the Secretary of State (credit for the supply of goods or services on credit repayable in less than a set number of instalments); or

iii provide credit secured on land to individuals wishing to obtain finance to acquire a dwelling occupied or to be occupied by himself or a relative of his; or

iv are other credit brokers.

This definition thus *goes much wider than the generality of the Act and covers all house purchase mortgage brokers, even though the credit they may obtain for their clients is exempted from most of the other provisions of the Act.* On the other hand, housewives who act as agents for mail order houses are not covered in the definition. It would be unnecessarily burdensome on all concerned to require these (or other) agents who canvass door-to-door goods on credit or hire terms to obtain licences. Their principals will however require licences which will have specifically to cover canvassing.

b **Debt-adjusting.** This is carried on by a person who, whether he grants credit or not, acts as an intermediary between an individual and the creditor or owner with a view to the discharge of a debt due under regulated *and* exempt credit or hire agreements and includes negotiating with the creditor or owner, on behalf of the debtor or hirer, terms for the discharge of such a debt; or taking over, in return for payment by the debtor or hirer, his obligation to discharge such a debt.

c **Debt-counselling.** This is the giving of advice to debtors or hirers about the liquidation of debts due under regulated *and* exempt credit or hire agreements.

d **Debt-collecting.** This is the taking of steps to procure payment of debts due under regulated *and* exempt credit or hire agreements.

There are certain exceptions from these definitions. A barrister or advocate acting in that capacity or a solicitor engaging in contentious business (ie business done in or for court proceedings) will not be treated as carrying out an ancillary credit business. Moreover the Act exempts the following from the definitions of debt-adjuster, debt-counsellor or debt-collector:

i The creditor or owner under the agreement (it would be unreasonable to require a creditor or owner to obtain a debt-adjusting, debt-counselling or debt-collecting licence to deal with debts under agreements made in the course of his own business).

ii A person who is a creditor or owner under agreements already made with a business which he has acquired.

iii A person who is the supplier in relation to the agreement, eg a retailer who acts as a credit broker when arranging, for example, a hire purchase agreement between a customer and a creditor and who collects payments due to the creditor.

iv A person who purchases the business of a retailer who has carried on such activities.

e **Credit reference agency.** This is a business which collects, and then provides to other persons by way of business, information about the financial standing (creditworthiness) of individuals.

Licensing

All the provisions relating to licensing in Part III, with some necessary adaptations, are applied to ancillary credit businesses.

Seeking business

The seeking of business by credit brokers, debt-adjusters and debt-counsellors is regulated by rules similar to those applying to creditors and owners.

a **Credit brokers.** As with creditors and owners, the Secretary of State is required to make regulations as to the form and content of advertisements of credit-brokers, no matter whether they are advertising their own services as brokers or whether (as will be the case of most retail shops) they are advertising the services of a creditor to finance the sale of their goods on credit. The provisions relating to quotations, canvassing, etc. likewise apply to credit brokers. An important new protection is given in that if a credit broker undertakes to find credit or hire facilities for a consumer and within six months the consumer has not entered into an agreement, the credit broker will be unable to keep any money in excess of £1 that has been paid to him by the consumer as a fee for his services.

b **Debt-adjusters and debt-counsellors.** Very similar provisions apply to debt adjusters and debt counsellors.

Entry into agreements

The Act provides that the Secretary of State may, in respect of agreements entered into by credit brokers, debt-adjusters or debt-counsellors, make by regulation provisions (with appropriate modification) corresponding to those already mentioned for creditors and owners in respect of disclosure of information before an agreement is made, the form and content of agreements, the supply of copy agreements, and other similar matters.

Credit reference agencies

Some recommendations of the Committee on Privacy (Cmnd. 5012) are implemented in the Act whereby the consumer is given important new rights relating to credit reference agencies and information that might be kept about him by such businesses, viz:

a The consumer is entitled to obtain from a creditor, an owner or any negotiator in a credit or hire transaction, details of any credit reference agency from which information about the consumer's financial standing was sought.

b Irrespective of whether the approach is made as a result of an inquiry as in (a) above or not, a credit reference agency must, on receiving a request in writing and a fee of 25p, give the consumer a copy of any file kept about him by the agency. If it does not keep a file about him, it has to say so.

c If after having seen his file, the consumer considers that an entry in his file is incorrect, the consumer can ask the agency to remove the offending entry or to amend it. The agency, within 28 days, has to tell the consumer that it has removed or amended the entry or has taken no action.

When so notified, or if the agency does not reply, the consumer is entitled, unless the agency has completely removed the entry, to ask the agency to put on his file a notice of correction which then has to be supplied by the agency to anyone inquiring about the consumer's file. If the agency does not agree with the notice of correction, the consumer or the agency may apply to the Director General to take such action as he thinks fit to settle the dispute.

d A slightly different procedure in respect of agencies which keep information about a consumer, not in relation to his private capacity but in relation to him if he is a sole trader or partnership, is provided. The agency must obtain the permission of the Director General before it applies this alternative procedure. Such an agency must supply the consumer with such information as the Director General may direct. The consumer, if dissatisfied with the information and if he cannot rectify the matter with the agency, can apply to the Director General who may, if he thinks fit, direct the agency to disclose to the consumer any information on the file not originally given to him. Having then got the full information on the file, the consumer is allowed to go through the procedure set out above for consumers in their private capacity.

ENFORCEMENT

Part XI makes the Director General and, in Great Britain, the local weights and measures authority and, in Northern Ireland, the Department of Commerce, responsible for enforcement of the Act. Their rights and powers in carrying out this duty basically follow those in the Fair Trading Act 1973 and the Trade Descriptions Act 1968. This Part also lays down penalties for offences under the Act, provides defences for persons charged with offences under the Act and lays down on whom the onus of proof shall be in certain cases, eg it places the onus of proving that a credit bargain is not extortionate on the creditor. It also makes, with a proviso, financial statements given by creditors and owners under the provisions of the Act binding on them and prevents the consumer being permitted to contract out of the protection given by the Act.

SUPPLEMENTAL

Although concerned mainly with technical ancillary matters and definitions, Part XII contains some items worthy of comment in this survey. At several places in the Act a consumer is enabled or required to serve a notice or make a payment to the creditor or owner or their agent. The word 'agent' is defined differently at each place in the Act according to the necessary circumstances but it is here provided that any such person is under a contractual duty to the creditor or owner to transmit the notice or remit the payment to him forthwith. The Secretary of State is given power to make regulations about the form and content of 'secondary documents' issued by creditors, owners or suppliers, eg credit cards, trading checks, receipts and vouchers and power to make various rules about copies of documents to be supplied under the Act including allowing the omission of certain material from the original. The various monetary limits may, in order to give flexibility, be altered by the Secretary of State under a power in this Part.

An agreement often has two or more debtors or hirers and, subject to a technical proviso, in such circumstances anything that the Act requires to be done to the debtor or hirer has to be done to each of the debtors or hirers; similarly anything done under the Act by one of them has effect as if done by all of them. (Thus a default notice will have to be served on all debtors under an agreement but any one debtor will be able to cancel the agreement.) 'Conditional sale agreement' is defined as including not only a conditional sale of goods but also of land. Thus the Act covers what is known as the 'rental purchase' of property when made under a regulated agreement. This is the system whereby property is sold on instalments, the seller retaining ownership until the instalments are paid. Lastly, the Act provides that someone who occasionally enters into transactions covered by the Act is not to be treated as carrying on that type of business – thus a shopkeeper who only occasionally grants credit will not need to be licensed.

THE SCHEDULES

There are five Schedules in the Act. The first sets out the method of prosecution and sanctions for the various offences under the Act. An innovatory second Schedule illustrates, by means of examples, the various new terms used in the Act. These are not exhaustive and, of course, are not law in themselves but should prove helpful in understanding how the Act works. Schedule 3 contains the transitional and commencement provisions. Only very few of the provisions are operative immediately (mainly those dealing with the powers of the Secretary of State and the Director General; canvassing of services by brokers; limitation of brokers' fees on non-completion of an agreement and certain definitions) and the remainder will need to be specifically brought into effect by the Secretary of State. Once made effective some provisions will be retrospective. For example, the 'extortionate credit bargains' provisions will apply to agreements whenever made. The last two Schedules list the Acts which are to be amended or repealed and again are effective only when the Secretary of State makes the appropriate Order. Thus, existing legislation continues until it is amended or repealed. This will be done as the new provisions are brought into effect.

IMPLEMENTATION

So, after a Labour Government's appointment of a Committee to examine the problems of the consumer in entering into consumer credit transactions, a Report by that Committee to a Conservative Government, a Bill introduced by a Conservative Government, lost at the Election and re-introduced by another Labour Government, 193 sections and 5 Schedules of bi-partisan consumer protection in the consumer credit and hire field are now law. In the course of the nine months' Parliamentary passage of both the original Bill lost at the Election and the one that has just become law, over 100 departmental meetings with interested bodies were held; some 70 hours of Parliamentary time were spent; some 1,000 amendments discussed and many gallons of midnight oil burnt by this Branch in briefing and preparation! Yet much remains to be done. The Director General has to set up his new Consumer Credit Division (the senior posts have already been advertised). Consultations about the content of regulations will take place over the coming months. Stage by stage, as these are completed, regulations to make the statute effective (which can be changed as and when new circumstances and needs arise) will be made and announced in *Trade and Industry* and elsewhere.

Once completed, the measure will be of great benefit to all. It will be of assistance to the credit industry for, as the Crowther Committee on Consumer Credit pointed out in the last paragraph of the introduction to its Report, 'reform of the existing legal tangle is overdue'. It will certainly help the consumer and usher in an era in which he will be able to shop around effectively for a consumer credit or hire transaction and, having found it, enter into it with confidence. As Mr. Alan Williams, Minister of State, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, said in introducing the Bill to the House of Commons on 17 June, 'in fulfilling the principles . . . underlying the Bill we shall be achieving a major breakthrough in consumer protection'.

BOTB British Overseas Trade Board

How a British consortium built the Rio Niteroi Bridge

by Jim Kinsella, Director and Manager, Bridge and Overseas, Redpath Dorman Long (Contracting) Ltd.

The construction of the 14 km. Rio Niteroi Bridge linking the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Niteroi across Guanabara Bay, Brazil, represents an achievement in modern bridge building. The major portion of the structure is in concrete but for the main navigation section involving the longest spans and the most difficult construction problems box girders in British steel were chosen. The contract for this section was awarded to Redpath Dorman Long (Contracting) Ltd., part of the British Steel Corporation, and Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co. Ltd., a member of The Trafalgar House Group, acting in joint venture. For the works in Brazil, a Brazilian contractor, Montreal Engenharia SA, was associated.

The £8.5 million contract for the fabrication and erection of the steel navigation spans was placed in 1969. The client was the National Highways Department (DNER) of the Brazil Ministry of Transport for which ECEX (5A Empresa de Construcao e Exploracao da Ponte Presidente Costa e Silva) acted as the site agency for operational matters. The consulting engineer was Howard Needles, Tammen and Bergendoff International Inc. of the USA.

Basic design concept

The basic design concept is of continuous twin steel box girders with steel orthotropic deck surfaced with epoxy asphalt over a main span of 300 m. and two side spans each 200 m. The side spans project in cantilever a further 30 m. each side and are linked to the concrete viaduct elements by simply supported 44 m. spans of the same steel construction. The total length involved is 848 m.

Because of ship navigational requirements on the one hand and local airport authority requirements on the other the bridge deck at midspan had to be accommodated within clearances of 60 and 72 m. respectively. Infringements of airway clearance by cable-supporting towers was not permitted.

The tonnage of steel used was 13,000t in grades BS 4360:

43A, 50C, 55C and 55E. Approximately 8,000t was Grade 55. The fabrication of the sub-assemblies – basically stiffened plate – was undertaken in the works of the parent companies in England and then shipped direct to an assembly site in Guanabara Bay by charter vessel. This assembly site was on the Island of Caju, conveniently situated adjacent to the line of the bridge and with deep water access for shipping, and floating operations.

The island site was equipped with a large selection of cranes, welding plant, workshop, stores, a large stockyard for the sub-assemblies shipped from England and an organisation capable of handling a labour force of about 500 Brazilians.

Labour force

The recruitment and the direct control of the labour was by Montreal Engenharia. The over-all supervision of the project was by expatriate staff sent out from UK.

The output of the labour force and the quality of its workmanship was extremely good. This is true particularly of the welding where the quality and output remained consistently high despite the trying climatic conditions of heat and humidity under which the work had to be carried out.

The erection concept employed was that of lifting large assemblies of spans by means of jacking gear attached to the piers or suspended from span units already erected. The assembly on the island, therefore, was geared to this. The centre 176 m. section of the main span weighing 3,200t was assembled first and then lowered into the water to act as a pontoon on which the sidespan elements would be transported to location before it in turn was hoisted into position. The side spans were assembled in half units each 292 m. long, ie split longitudinally down the middle. The 44 m. spans were fully assembled and launched into the water down slipways. They were, however, erected as half units.

Construction of the piers

The construction of the piers was a separate contract carried out by the same Brazilian consortium as was responsible for the concrete element of the bridge. When the first pair was released to the joint venture, specially made steel columns were attached to the shafts over their full 60 m. height and carrying cradles or ring girders complete with hydraulic jacking gear designed to traverse the columns were installed on the bases just above water level. Using the centre span pontoon unit the side span was transported half at a time out to the piers and landed on the ring girders. Thus the sidespan lay spanning the piers but with its two halves separated by the width of the pier shaft.

The total weight involved was 5,275t. By means of the jacking equipment this enormous load was then lifted to the tops of the piers, where the two halves were moved transversely on slide paths so that they met along the longitudinal joint. This joint was then faired and welded. A similar operation was then repeated for the second side span. The 44 m. spans were lifted from the ends of the side spans and concrete spans by means of catheads and a combination of jacks and winches.

The jacking columns from the piers were also used to erect the centre span. These were suspended from the ends of the side spans down to water level. The centre span was attached to them through the jacking gear which then climbed the columns carrying the centre span with them.

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel: 01-606 6699). ECGD has 10 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom; these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

Technical skill and expertise

The whole operation was a triumph of technical skill and expertise not only on the part of the designers in the UK who conceived and developed the scheme but the staff and labour force on site, both Brazilian and British who carried it through so successfully. There were long hours of work and some very anxious moments for all concerned.

Guanabara Bay, while well protected from the Atlantic, is, nevertheless, subject to many vagaries of wind and weather. These arise mainly from tropical storms which roar down the hills surrounding Rio de Janeiro and can in a short time turn the relatively placid bay into a seething cauldron of wind and wave. Another problem encountered was the effect of Atlantic storms which penetrated the bay as a swell that went on for days on end before subsiding.

The technical innovation of the jacking equipment also involved careful and meticulous checking in every phase, as well as the most through briefing of all those involved in the operation. Bearing in mind language problems and the relative inexperience of the Brazilian labour force in this class of work this of itself was a major task. One cannot speak too highly of the spirit of co-operation in which the whole undertaking was carried out. Special praise is due to the staff and foremen of Montreal Engenharia that it went so well.

The final stages

The final stages of the project involved the installation of the parapets and medians followed by the surfacing of the steel deck and the installation of the lighting system. The first pair of piers was released to the joint venture 24 May 1973. The bridge was completed ready for traffic 23 February 1974 and was officially opened by the President of Brazil on 4 March.

The Rio Niteroi Bridge Project represents an outstanding example of international collaboration to the mutual benefit of the United Kingdom and Brazil. Financed by a loan from N. M. Rothschild, and utilising British materials and expertise in close co-operation with local resources, the project stands as a monument to what can be achieved. This must be the pattern for the future in very many of our overseas activities.

When it is remembered that the British Steel Corporation also supplied the steel strip from which the piles for the whole bridge were manufactured the export potential of this single project was very large indeed. When one adds to this the excellent relations which were established between all those concerned with the project at every level, both Brazilian and British, it augurs well for the future.

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Exhibitions and Fairs

UK firms carry off prizes at NY food and drink show

From Allen P. Christensen, British Trade Development Office, New York: James Burrough Ltd., distiller, was honoured at the New York National Fancy Food and Confection Show when it was presented with the POTABLE award for its Borzoi Vodka. The award is for the most appealing package in the field of wine and spirits at the event.

Eleven other United Kingdom food and spirit firms also participated under joint venture terms sponsored by the British Food Export Council in conjunction with the British Overseas Trade Board.

British distillers included John Walker & Sons Ltd. which exhibited Red and Black labels, along with Johnnie Walker Swing – a special blend of Scotch bottled in a concave container. Charles Tanqueray & Co. Ltd. showed a popular gin made to a formula evolved more than 130 years ago. James Burrough Ltd. also received very favourable comments from fellow exhibitors and visitors alike for its stand which displayed replicas of the Crown Jewels and a Beefeater costume.

Confectionery lovers were thrilled with Long's New English Delight shown for the first time at an American joint venture. Other confectionery firms included George Bassett, which mounted a display of liquorice allsorts, and Matlow/Swizzels, which exhibited a full range of confectionery.

Elsenham Quality Foods, maker of 'The most expensive jam in the world'. appointed a US agent at the show, John Lusty Ltd., manufacturer of fine soups and FAB Foods Ltd., which produces a quality flavoured range of savoury cocktail party waffles, received offers of representation for their lines from American importers. Other exhibitors included R. Twining & Co. Ltd., Websters Gourmet Ltd. and W. G. White Ltd.

All members of the joint venture reported a successful show.

The National Fancy Food & Confection Show attracted 12 foreign government exhibits this year, two American states and products from more than 900 manufacturers. Importers and distributors of speciality foods, wines and spirits, cookware and related products displayed their wares. This show continues to be the most important in the United States fancy food industry. Representatives of all segments gather to exchange ideas and take the pulse of industry trends.

British products were prominent on the stands of approximately half the American importers who also reported an excellent show from the standpoint of attendance and orders booked.

Two other British firms represented by American importers, independent of the joint venture, were presented with awards: Joseph Terry & Sons Ltd., which reintroduced its line to the United States this year, received the Imported Candy Award for Chocolate Ginger; Purdy Cakes Ltd., maker of fruit cakes and pies, was doubly honoured by receiving the Imported Fine Food Award and the Grand Show Award for 1974.

London: more tasting time for world wine festival

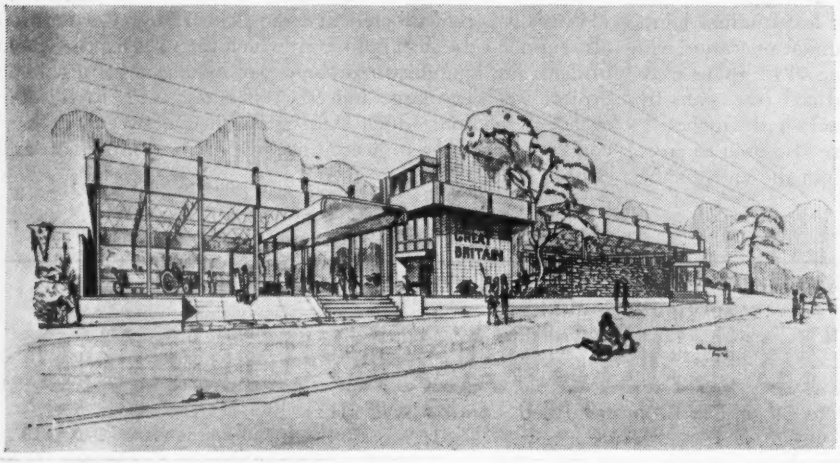
Hundreds of wines from various parts of the world will be presented – many for tasting – when the Second International Festival of Wine opens in London in September. Three Pavilions are to be erected along Riverside Walk on the South Bank of the Thames.

Exhibitors, including the leading wine organisations, total 40, with a larger range of wines on display and for tasting. Wines from France, Germany, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Bulgaria, Morocco, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus and Tunis will be among those on offer.

British Pavilion is being rebuilt in Nairobi

A major reconstruction of the British Pavilion is under way at Jamhuri Park, Nairobi, in preparation for what has become the most important annual event of its kind in Central Africa.

A new and imposing covered area (*artist's impression pictured*) will replace the large shallow dome which had become a familiar feature of the Pavilion, while elegant new canopies will draw visitors inside to explore the considerably increased area available for indoor exhibits.



An attractive screen is being erected around the western side of the site and an open-design wall encloses the rear, encouraging the visitor to make a complete tour and feel that he is seeing a properly-integrated Pavilion rather than the previous inter-connected areas.

Less obvious, perhaps, are a number of changes of level and an improved system of drainage which will help both exhibitors and public if the weather proves inclement.

Over 20 individual British firms will be exhibiting in the Pavilion at this year's Nairobi Show, 1-5 October, in displays under the auspices of the British Overseas Trade Board and sponsored by the Agricultural Engineers Association and the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Equipment exporters analyse results after display at Paris lab congress

From Clive Almond, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Paris: The 11th International Congress of Laboratory Technologists was held in the new Faculty of Medicine, Paris, 30 June-5 July. This is a peripatetic biennial event, last held in Vienna in 1972. The Paris event was attended by 800 delegates from 21 countries and alongside and closely associated with the Congress was an exhibition of 40 companies dealing with medical equipment and pharmaceuticals.

Of these firms, seven formed a joint venture of British companies and they were sponsored by the British Hospitals Export Council and the British Overseas Trade Board.

A total of 25 technical lectures was given at the congress and the topics covered varied from the future of the medical technologist, using a British computer for analytical work, to the education of technicians in developing countries.

Many of the exhibitors were showing their automatic analytical equipment and among those on the British stands doing particularly well in this field was Evans Electroselenium. This company has built up its sales in France during the last three years to a commendable figure of over £250,000. Also, the well-established firm of Searle was showing its wide range of analytical equipment. BDH Chemicals, in order to demonstrate its well-known analytical products, was using a Vickers machine which is currently undergoing trials in French hospitals.

The other British exhibitors showed the strength of their industry for culture media and from the interest shown in Oxoid's and Mast Laboratories' products in particular, together with the number of samples taken away for testing, indications for the future are good. In addition, the number of inquiries received from countries outside France was most encouraging.

The Congress, though relatively small, was a most useful and highly specialised forum for medical laboratory technicians to exchange information: the spin-off in inquiries into the attached exhibition undoubtedly justified the decisions of the companies to participate in this event.

In France alone, there are over 2,400 private laboratories and, unlike many other items associated with medicine, there are very few non-tariff barriers in selling culture media and similar analytical products used by laboratory technicians. More and more British companies are now finding it worth their while to sell to France. This is amply demonstrated by the number of firms which have recently thought it worth while to sell to this market and by those who have also decided to send out full-time representatives whose efforts are wholly devoted to the one country.

BOTB supports exhibitors at data processing event

The British Overseas Trade Board supported 16 British firms at the 5th International Processing Exhibition, Stockholm, 5-10 August. Occupying 392 sq. m., the joint venture group was organised in collaboration with Business Equipment Trade Association.

Exhibits, some on show for the first time in Scandinavia, included mini grid-digitisers and other types of digitisers, cassette data recorders, disc memories, flat ribbon cables, interconnection systems and electronic keyboards using mercury cube switches.

Also on display were a pathology instrumentation system, the latest hospital pocket paging systems, an automatic test data generator, a programme management library system and a message switching system in operation.

The importance of this event, staged only every three years, was increased by the congress accompanying the exhibition and the first world Conference on Medical Informatics which featured several British speakers.

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daily from 9 a.m. - 6 p.m., but on sunday 8th sept. from 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

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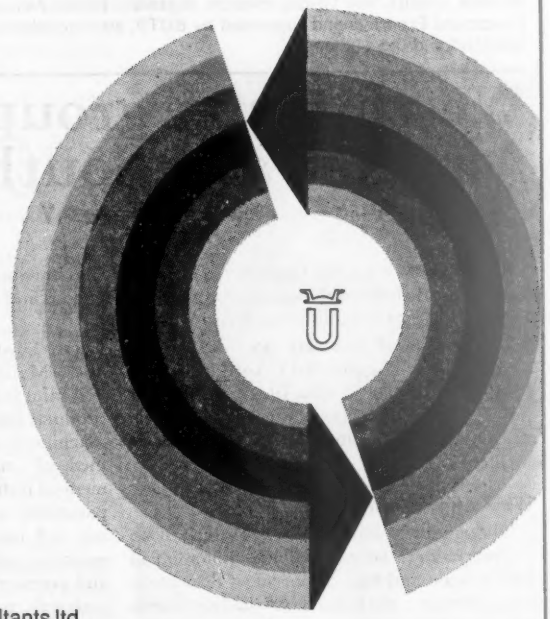
at the same time will take place inter decor - floor coverings, home- and household-textiles exhibition - in the bernhard and irene hall.



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Missions and Tours

One of the highlights of a recent visit to Britain by a group of mining engineers from Spain was a tour of the National Coal Board's Dust Control Exhibition at Swadlincote. The group, pictured looking at a 280-ton chock shield on the Dowty Mining Equipment stand are (from left) Francisco Rodriguez Santos, mining engineer with Endessa, Andorra; D. Gines, assistant manager, Explosivos Rio Tinto; John Staples, Dowty Mining Equipment; Rafael Sanchez de Barrada, mining equipment agent; and Don J. Perez Lopez, technical manager with SA Hunosa, Oveida. The 10-day mission, organised by the Association of British Mining Equipment Exporters and supported by BOTB, also included extensive tours of collieries in Scotland and the Midlands.

Westminster group to tour America and South Africa

The City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce has announced plans for two British Overseas Trade Board-supported missions, for exporters of goods and services, next spring: one is to the United States; the other is for South Africa.

The proposed itinerary for the United States is: Los Angeles, 4-11 April; Chicago, 11-18 April; New York, 18-25 April. This programme is flexible and hotel/flight arrangements may be made to suit individual requirements.

Wide opportunities

Though the Chamber finds it difficult to list product sectors of particular potential in such a wide and varied market, it does mention giftware, clothing, reproduction furniture, sporting foods, automobile accessories, medical equipment, building materials, light engineering products and machinery, electronics, scientific instruments.

The proposed programme for the South African venture is: Johannesburg, 21-28 February; Durban, 28 February-5 March; Cape Town, 5-10 March; Johannesburg, 10-13 March.

Again, it is difficult to single out particular products but mention is made of agricultural machinery, mechanical handling equipment, medical and pharmaceutical products, medical instruments, metalworking machines, packaging machinery, scientific and measuring and control apparatus, electronic components, industrial chemicals, vehicle parts and accessories, industrial fasteners, building materials, pesticides, disinfectants.

More information

Further details of both missions are obtainable from The Secretary, City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce, Mitre House, 177 Regent Street, London W1R 8DJ.

Picking up threads with SA textiles

Closer links between the textile industries of Northern Ireland and South Africa are among the aims of a trade mission being arranged for October jointly by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Among members of the mission will be Eric Peacock, marketing director of Barbour Threads Ltd., part of the Lindustries group, which is one of the largest textile manufacturers in Northern Ireland and the only thread producer to be represented.

South Africa is already one of Barbour Threads' most important export markets and is served by a subsidiary company, Barbour Threads (Pty.) Ltd., which has depots in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban, and agents in Port Elizabeth.

The trade mission is due to visit South Africa, 5-19 October.

Trade with Czechoslovakia – an encouraging outlook

The growing interest which British companies are showing in trade with Czechoslovakia was reflected in the recent business mission to Prague sponsored by the Birmingham and London Chambers of Commerce and Industry. The 28 man mission included some of the most important British companies engaged in trade with Czechoslovakia, as well as seven newcomers who were visiting Prague for the first time.

The group was led by Leopold Friedman OBE, chairman of the London Chamber's Czechoslovak Section, chairman of the Birmingham Chamber's East Europe Section, and deputy chairman of the East European Trade Council.

The mission was organised at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and was timed to coincide with the annual general meeting of its British Section. The AGM provided an opportunity for mission members to introduce themselves to virtually all the foreign trade corporations involved in trade with Britain and many of the major manufacturing enterprises. In addition, newcomers to Czechoslovakia were offered further help with their business programmes during their stay.

The warm reception given this mission shows that the Czechoslovak side is keen to help British companies seeking new trade.

Growing co-operation between Scotland and Japan

John Hutton, Development Officer for the North-East Scotland Development Authority (NESDA), returned to Aberdeen last week after a 10-day visit to Tokyo – part of a continuing programme of promoting trade and co-operation between Japanese and Scottish companies and other organisations.

Mr. Hutton was guest speaker at a special meeting of the Japan Ocean Engineering Association in Tokyo on 29 July. Several members of the Association have already visited NESDA's headquarters in Aberdeen with the specific objective of promoting joint research and co-operation between Japanese and Scottish companies, academic and research institutes, in the technology of ocean resources development.

And, in November this year, NESDA is organising a UK offshore technology mission to Japan. The mission, backed by the British Overseas Trade Board, has been well supported by firms from throughout the UK. There are some places left and Mr. Hutton urges interested firms to contact NESDA as quickly as possible: 'Our contacts with Japanese companies indicate the rapidly growing opportunities for Scottish companies to do business with Japanese companies not only in the offshore industry off Japan but, perhaps more importantly, in the rapidly developing offshore industry in the Far East in which the Japanese are playing an expanding role. Now is the time to make contact. It takes time to build good business relationships with Japanese companies.

'In a few years many more British companies will be looking for world markets for offshore equipment. Those that start contacting the major Japanese companies now should find themselves in the forefront of the market. It was NESDA who helped blaze the trail to Texas. We hope we may do the same to Japan.'

New Zealand traders visit tool factories

British industry's reputation for quality and reliability was closely examined when the first New Zealand trade mission of hardware and hand tool distributors spent three weeks in this country taking a look at some 20 companies in the Midlands and Sheffield areas.

The New Zealanders' visit last month, sponsored by the Federation of British Hand Tool Manufacturers and the British Overseas Trade Board, was led by Arthur Nees, President of the New Zealand Wholesale Hardware Guilds Federation and the director of his own hardware business in the centre of Wellington.

One company which featured prominently in the New Zealanders' itinerary was James Neill – the mission toured five of its factories. During the visit to Moore & Wright, Neill's Sheffield-based precision measuring tool subsidiary, Arthur Nees said: 'It is accepted by the trade in New Zealand that, in the main, British hand tools have held their quality. We are particularly impressed by the way British concerns have maintained standards and production levels during the recent economic troubles.'

New Zealanders are among the largest users of hand tools in the world, states the Neill Company, and Mr. Nees said the mission came with the firm intention of buying as much as British manufacturers could supply. He said that from assurances given members of the mission were satisfied with the delivery situation.

Spanish industrialists inspect British plants

A team of Spanish industrialists last month carried out a one-week tour, sponsored by the Machine Tool Trades Association, of British factories.

The visit, supported by BOTB, formed part of a concentrated trade promotional programme and came only six weeks after the tour of British machine tool plants by a group of French industrialists, again under the auspices of MTTA.

The 23 Spanish industrialists, all connected with the operation of machine tools in their plants, visited 10 companies. A wide range of interests were represented, including automotive, electrical, shipbuilding, railway and electronic fields.

The party was accompanied by MTTA trade promotion executive Ted Wallace.

Medals, badges, buttons and regalia paraded in Far East and Australia

An extensive sales tour to the Far East and Australia was made last month by Keith Riddle, sales manager of J. R. Gaunt & Son, a company in the Birmingham Mint group, specialising in the production of medals, badges, buttons and military regalia, many for export markets.

Mr. Riddle visited Iran, India, Afghanistan, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, New Guinea, Australia and Fiji, taking with him a comprehensive range of the products of his own company and samples of the products of other companies in the Birmingham Mint group.

Mr. Riddle is seen (*picture*) in his London office with the collection of the badges and medals he took with him in his search for new markets.

Supporting the Birmingham Mint group's drive for exports – which accounted for 31 per cent of a record turnover of £5.4 million in the last financial year – sales manager A. T. (Tony) Sayce is continuing to explore overseas markets.

In the past 12 months he has visited Germany, Ireland, France, Holland and Belgium. In April he went with a Birmingham Chamber of Commerce trade mission to Nigeria, also visiting other West African countries and South Africa.

On August 17 he is off again to Nigeria to give sales back up for the business already placed since his previous visit and to follow up further inquiries for Mint group products.

In September, Mr. Sayce will be a member of another Birmingham Chamber of Commerce mission, this time to Singapore, and he will also visit Malaya and other Far Eastern countries. He will be exploring markets for plumbing tubes and fittings and for military regalia and other products, in support of the Mints' Singapore agent, Watts and Baker Pty. Ltd.

In conjunction with the agent, Mr. Sayce will be visiting merchants, architects, contractors and public authorities for discussions on the MBL range of metric tubes and fittings.

Trade Information

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering an application for the temporary exemption from import duty of the material listed below on the grounds that this material is not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for this material, or who are interested in its future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 29 August.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.35	1,2-Dimethyl-3,5-diphenyl pyrazolium methylsulphate	as in previous column	31 December 1974	15128

Exports of subsidised food

The Food Subsidies (Exports) Order 1974 came into effect on 6 August 1974. Exporters are required to give notice at the end of each calendar month to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of all exports of the foods which are benefiting from subsidies and to repay an amount equivalent to the subsidy paid.

Forms for the giving of notices required by the Order (form FSEO 1) can be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Government Buildings, C209, Epsom Road, Guildford, Surrey GU1 2LD (Tel: Guildford 68121 ext 299 or 279).

Trading with Eastern Europe – two new booklets

A *Guide to trade and co-operation with Eastern Europe* has been published by the West Berlin Chamber of Commerce and Industry. This booklet gives first class information on business matters, advertising, negotiations, contracts and forms of payment, etc., and is recommended to firms wishing to export to Eastern Europe.

Free copies of the booklet, and also *East-West trade services offered in Berlin*, are available from the Berlin Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 1 Berlin 12, Hareenbergstr. 16-18.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

Denmark: £7.5m loan for two bulk carriers

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a loan of £7.5 million for the purchase of two 26,000 tdw bulk carriers being built by Govan Shipbuilders Ltd., Glasgow, for East Asiatic Co. Ltd., Denmark.

Finance for the loan was arranged by Hambros Bank on behalf of Midland Bank and Clydesdale Bank and is for 80 per cent of the total purchase price of the vessels. The loan is repayable over a period of eight years from delivery which is scheduled for March 1975.

Further Japanese loans for Turkish dam

The $27 million Japanese credit agreement for the external financing of the Hasan Uqurlu dam and hydroelectric power plant signed in Ankara on 26 May 1971 has been extended by a further loan of $13 million. Turkey will, according to the new loan agreement, use the yen credit for the purchase of Japanese goods and services in accordance with the original loan. The Hasan Uqurlu project is scheduled for completion by 1977. The dam is located at Ayvacik in the Black Sea area.

EDB ext. 482/439

Hints to business men booklet on Greece

A revised edition of the booklet on Greece has been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting this country on export business can obtain copies of the booklet on application to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Room D05, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7146) or to any Regional Office of the Department of Industry.

Greece and Romania

Greece and Romania signed on 15 June 1974 a trade protocol based on the long-term trade agreement of December 1970. Greece will export agricultural produce, cotton fibres, raw materials and some manufactured goods and Romania will export mainly industrial and consumer goods.

EDB ext. 423/482

Tariff and Trade Notices

Belgium

Edible oils: foodstuffs regulations

The *Moniteur Belge*, 10 July 1974, published a decree dated 23 April 1974 concerning edible oils. The decree enters into force on 1 October 1974. An English translation is being prepared but copies of the decree (in French) are available. **EDB ext. 288/466/467**

Italy

Import deposit scheme

A Ministerial decree published in the Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of 1 August 1974 removes certain agricultural food products from the list of goods to which the import deposit scheme applies. The deposit on certain meat products is reduced by 25 per cent of the cif value. The minimum value below which consignments are not covered by the scheme is reduced from 1 million to 500,000 Italian lire (approximately from £650 to £325 at present rate of exchange). Deposits made in respect of goods placed within the scheme by the original decree and removed from it by the present one are not to be released until they have been frozen for 180 days.

More detailed information will be published as soon as available.

EDB ext. 466/467/288

Spain

Alambron: home compensation tax

The Spanish *State Gazette*, 5 August 1974, announced a reduction to 1.5 per cent in home compensation tax levy on 'alambron' (wire rods), tariff headings 73.10.A, 73.10.B.1 and 73.15.C.5.a, valid from 1 June 1974 to 31 August 1974. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Temporary import duty reductions

Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, 9 May 1974, page 297, of a general tariff reduction of 10 per cent valid until 10 July 1974. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 5 August 1974 published decree 2177/1974 of 20 July which extends the validity until 10 October 1974.

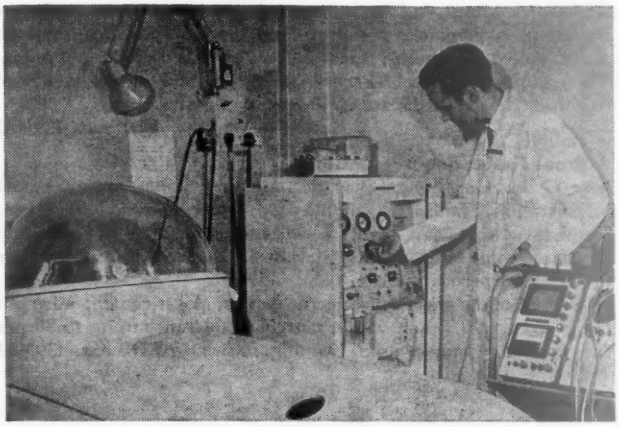
EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Price control: translation of decrees

Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, 11 July 1974, page 80, of publication of decrees 1531/1974, 1532/1974 and 1552/1974 in the Spanish *State Gazette* of 5 June and 10 July 1974 respectively. The English translations of these decrees are now available from OTAR Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Tel. 01-222 7877 (extension at end of each notice)

EDB Export Data Branch, Exports Services Division
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)



Orders for five hyperbaric oxygen chambers have been placed by the Russian Medexport Agency in Moscow with Vickers Medical of Basingstoke. The order is worth over £50,000. The introduction of easily handled single patient chambers which allow patients to be treated in a pure oxygen environment, at three times normal pressure, has resulted in the spread of hyperbaric medicine. Clinical conditions which respond to this treatment include gas gangrene, carbon monoxide poisoning, infections, skin grafts, burns etc. Hyperbarics are also used to increase the effectiveness of radiotherapy in the treatment of cancer. Picture shows a Vickers hyperbaric bed system—similar to one ordered by the Russians—in a British hospital.

Yugoslavia

Import restrictions

The Yugoslav Government has announced a series of import restrictions, which will remain until 31 December 1974. A special licence will now be needed for the importation of certain goods – mainly consumer goods – the most important of which are: meat and meat preparations, whisky, gin and other alcoholic beverages, soaps and detergents, car tyres and tubes, tanned hides, leather goods, paper, tiles, kitchen and bathroom fittings, articles of glass, razors and blades, air conditioning equipment, refrigerators, bottling and packaging machinery, textile finishing machinery, washing and dish washing machines and other electrical household appliances, typewriters, calculating and data processing machinery, record players, amplifiers, tape recorders, radio and TV sets, radio telephones, furniture, pens, pencils, and cigarette lighters.

Further measures taken include a 10 per cent cut in the Global Foreign Exchange Quota (GDK) for imports of raw materials and semi-finished goods, and a 15 per cent cut in the Global Foreign Exchange Quota for imports of consumer goods.

A dinar deposit scheme for imports on credit has been introduced, and it is felt that a deposit scheme for consumer goods (50 per cent for six months) and capital goods (30 per cent for one year) will be introduced, although with certain exceptions.

No further details are available at present.

EDB ext. 288/466/467

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Greece

Amendment of import regulations

The Department of Trade has now received a translation of the Greek Decrees which outlined the revised regulations concerning import licences and deposits introduced in March. Copies are available.

EDB ext. 439/482

Import of eggs and layer chicks

The Greek Ministry of Agriculture has now given clearance for the import of layer chicks and eggs from the UK provided they are accompanied by a health certificate as well as a certificate of origin. The certificates must also certify that the breeding farms have been free from Newcastle disease for at least six months.

EDB ext. 439/482

Animal feeds: new regulations

The Greek Government has decreed that imported mixes and additives for animal feeds, supplied as replacement for and supplementing natural milk used in feeding animals (and containing powdered milk) must contain at least 3.0 per cent lucerne meal or clover and 1 per cent starch.

The size of the granules of lucerne meal or clover content must not be in excess of 0.3 mm. with a margin of tolerance of up to 30 per cent in all for granules up to 0.5 mm. in size. **EDB ext. 439/482**

Israel

Glazing putty for wooden frames: standard

The Standards Institution of Israel has issued Standard No. 227 on glazing putty for wooden frames. This was declared official on 18 July 1974 and will become compulsory 60 days from that date. The Standards Institution of Israel has issued an English translation of this and copies may be obtained from British Standards Institution Library, 2 Park Street, London W1 (tel. 01-629 9000, telex 266933).

British exporters requiring technical advice on the standard are advised to contact Technical Help to Exporters, British Standards Institution, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HB1 1BR (tel. 0442 3111, telex 82424). **EDB ext. 420/475**

Tariff amendments

The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to the customs tariff:

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
29.02	After subsection 1090 shall be inserted:	
3000	Halogenated derivatives of saturated cyclic hydrocarbons:	
3010	Hexachloro cyclohexane (gammaxane)	Exempt
3090	Other	Exempt
	Section 9900 is superseded by:	
9900	Other	
9910	100% DDT powder	Exempt
9990	Other	Exempt
33.06	After section 5000 shall be inserted:	
7500	Air purifiers for aerosol spraying (including inner container)	IL0.80 + 20% *ad val.*
39.01	Subsection 3510 is superseded by:	
3510	Laminated made of spongy layers of phenolic and aminoplastic resins	IL1.70 per sq. m. + 20% *ad val.*
3520	Laminated made of spongy textile layers of phenolic resin	25% *ad val* but not less than IL3.40 per kg.
3569	In these subsections '25% but not less than IL3.40'	IL2.50 per kg. +
7590	shall be superseded by	25% *ad val.*
39.02.5059		
5089		
9919		
39.03.4029	In these items '25% but not less than IL3.40' shall	IL2.50 per kg. +
9949	be superseded by	25% *ad val.*
39.07.1449		
1479		
9949		
39.07	Subsection 1410 shall be superseded by:	
1410	Laminated made of spongy layers of phenolic and aminoplastic resins	IL1.70 per sq. m. + 20% *ad val.*
1420	Laminated made of spongy textile layers of phenolic resin	25% but not less than IL3.40 per kg.
48.15	After item 3000 shall be inserted:	
4000	Glassine paper	45% *ad val.*
56.05	Paragraphs 2091 and 2092 shall be superseded by:	
2093	Containing wool or other animal fibres or man-made discontinuous fibres in lengths exceeding 40 mm., in any percentage whatever	10% *ad val.*
56.06	Paragraphs 2091 and 2092 shall be superseded by:	
2093	Containing wool or other animal fibres or man-made discontinuous fibres exceeding 40 mm. in length, in any percentage	IL2.00 per kg. + 10% *ad val.*
59.02.1010		
59.03.1091	In these items, '25% but not less than IL3.40' shall	IL2.50 per kg. +
59.08.3090	be superseded by	25% *ad val.*
59.12.3090		
73.23	In section 1000 the words 'and parts thereof' shall be deleted	
73.40	After subsection 6020 shall be inserted:	
7000	Parts for containers of a kind used for aerosol spraying	22.5% *ad val.*
76.16	After subsection 8090 shall be inserted	
8500	Parts for containers of a kind used in aerosol spraying	27.5% *ad val.*
76.10	In section 5000 the words 'and parts thereof' shall be deleted	
82.02	Paragraph 2013 is superseded by:	
2013	With teeth, the operative tip of which is made of diamond	20% *ad val.*
2031	Having rims fitted with a layer of diamond grains or powder	25% *ad val.*
84.11.3093	In this item the words 'Compression is by piston' are deleted	
85.20	After paragraph 2012 shall be inserted	
2013	With a power not exceeding 175 watts, n.e.s.	35% *ad val.*
95.08	The wording of this item is superseded by: Moulded or carved articles of wax, of stearin, of natural resins (such as copal or resin) or of modelling pastes, and other moulded or carved articles not elsewhere specified or included; worked unhardened gelatin (other than gelatin falling under item 35.03) and articles of unhardened gelatin	
1000	Busts, heads, figures, statues or statuettes made of wax of the kind used for display in shop windows or in museums	30% *ad val.*
9900	Other	10% *ad val.*
97.06	After section 3000 shall be inserted	
4000	Static apparatus for exercising the muscles of the hands and feet by means of revolving pedals	Exempt

In the following items, the date '1.4.74' shall be superseded by '1.4.75'
90.07.9910 90.08.1091 90.08.2091 90.08.3091 90.08.9910 91.01.3000 92.13.1010

EDB ext. 420/475

LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Municipality of Benghazi
Benghazi Main Drainage – Phase 2

Tenders are invited from suitably experienced contractors for the construction of main drainage works within the City of Benghazi.

The work mainly involves the construction of foul and stormwater sewers (200 mm. to 2,000 mm. diameter) pumping mains, three pumping stations with all civil and mechanical work, lateral and gulley connections.

The initial programme of the Phase 2 Project will be let in three contracts running concurrently, contract 101 North incorporating approx. 85 km. of sewer pipes and two pumping stations, contract 104 incorporating approx. 50 km. of sewer pipes and one pumping station, contract 105 incorporating approx. 50 km. of sewer pipes.

Tender Documents may be obtained from:

Secretary of the Tender Board,
Department of Technical Affairs,
Municipal Square, Benghazi

or from the Municipality Consultants:

Howard Humphreys & Sons,
Westminster House,
West Street,
Epsom, Surrey

against an unrefundable fee of One Hundred Libyan Dinars.

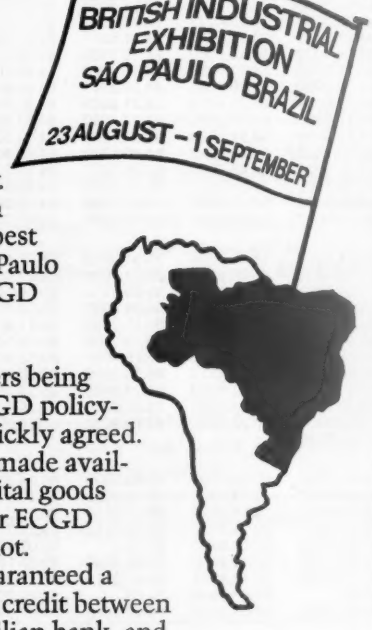
Tender Documents to be marked Tender for Contract 101 North, Tender for Contract 104, and Tender for Contract 105 together with the preliminary guarantee deposit of Five Thousand Libyan Dinars. Closing date 29th October, 1974.

Tariff reductions

The Israeli authorities have announced a customs rate reduction of 5 per cent (eg previous rate of 15 per cent is now 10 per cent) on the following tariff numbers:

05.07	07.02	07.03.1000	07.03.9900	07.04.4090	07.04.9990
08.01.2011	08.01.2019	08.01.2091	08.01.2099	08.03.2000	08.04.2000
08.05.1010	08.05.1090	08.10	09.01.3000	09.02.1000	11.02.2039
11.05.9900	13.02.1010	13.02.1020	13.02.1030	13.03.1051	13.03.1059
13.03.1091	13.03.2000	15.05.1000	15.07.1010	15.07.9910	15.07.9920
15.08.9910	15.08.9991	16.04.2099	17.01.2000	17.04.2000	17.04.4000
17.04.9900	17.05	18.06.9900	19.02.9900	19.03	19.05
19.07.1000	19.08.9900				
20.01.1000	20.01.9900	20.02.1000	20.02.9900	20.04.9900	20.05
20.06.1000	20.06.3000	20.06.9900	21.01.1000	21.01.2000	21.01.9900
21.02.1000	21.03	21.04.2000	21.04.9900	21.05.9900	21.06.1020
21.06.1030	21.06.1090	21.06.2000	21.07.1000	21.07.5000	21.07.6000
21.07.7000	22.03	22.05.1010	22.05.1020	22.05.1090	22.05.9910
22.05.9920	22.05.9990	22.06.1000	22.06.2000	22.06.9900	22.07.1000
22.07.2000	22.07.9900	22.08.9910	22.09.1010	22.09.1090	22.10
25.01	25.10	25.15	25.16	25.32.4000	27.07.1000
27.13	27.14.2000	27.16	28.01.1000	28.01.3000	28.04.3010
28.06.1090	28.16.9900	28.17.1000	28.17.2000	28.30.1000	28.30.2000
28.32.1000	28.33.1000	28.35.1000	28.38.1000	28.38.2000	28.38.4000
28.56.1000	29.02.1020	29.02.1030	29.02.1040	29.04.1039	29.05.1000
29.11.1000	29.14.1000	29.14.5000	29.14.9910	29.16.3000	29.17.1090
29.19.1000	29.19.2000	29.21.1000	29.22.1000	29.23.3000	29.24.2000
29.24.3000	29.25.1000	29.25.3090	29.25.3100	29.25.3200	29.25.3300
29.26.1000	29.30.1000	29.31.1000	29.34.1000	29.34.2000	29.35.1000
29.35.1500	29.35.2000	29.35.3000	29.35.3500	29.40.1000	
30.03.1000	30.03.1500	30.03.2000	30.03.2500	30.03.9910	30.03.9921
30.03.9929	30.03.9990	30.04.3000	30.04.4000	30.04.5000	31.04.2090
32.09.1000	32.09.9910	32.10	33.01.9900	33.02	33.03
33.04.1010	33.04.1090	33.04.9900	33.05	33.06.1000	33.06.4090
33.06.9900	34.01.2000	34.01.3000	34.01.9900	34.02.1000	34.02.2090
34.02.9990	34.05.1000	34.05.2090	34.05.9900	34.06	
36.05.2000	36.06.1000	36.06.9900	37.05.3000	38.01.1000	38.11.1090
38.11.9900	38.12.1000	38.19.2090	38.19.2600	38.19.4620	38.19.6800
38.19.7200	38.19.8500	38.19.9920	39.01.1070	39.01.1092	39.01.1500
39.01.2000	39.01.3531	39.01.3551	39.01.3552	39.01.3569	39.01.3599
39.01.4040	39.01.7010	39.01.7090	39.01.7510	39.01.7590	39.02.1036
39.02.2000	39.02.4510	39.02.4590	39.02.5051	39.02.5059	39.02.5071
39.02.5072	39.02.5089	39.02.5099	39.02.5530	39.02.5593	39.02.5594
39.02.5595	39.02.5599	39.02.9911	39.02.9912	39.02.9919	39.03.4021
39.03.4029	39.03.4031	39.03.4032	39.03.9941	39.03.9949	39.06.3000
39.07.1020	39.07.1310	39.07.1390	39.07.1449	39.07.1479	39.07.1441
39.07.1489	39.07.5100	39.07.5200	39.07.5300	39.07.5400	39.07.5590
39.07.5621	39.07.5700	39.07.5800	39.07.6000	39.07.6220	39.07.6310
39.07.7700	39.07.7800	39.07.9910	39.07.9930	39.07.9941	39.07.9949
40.03.9900	40.04	40.06.2090	40.06.9900	40.08.9900	40.09
40.10.1000	40.10.9900	40.11.1011	40.11.1090	40.11.9900	40.12.9900
40.13.2091	40.14.4010	40.14.4500	40.14.6090	40.14.8000	40.14.8100
40.14.9910	40.14.9991	40.15.9900	40.16	42.01	42.03.1090
42.03.9990	42.04.1010	42.04.2000	42.04.3000	42.05.9000	43.02.2000
43.02.3000	43.02.4010	43.02.4020	43.02.4090	43.03.1010	43.03.1020
43.03.1090	43.03.9900	44.18.1000	44.18.9990	44.22.3000	44.22.9900
44.24	44.27	44.28.1000			
45.03.1000	45.04.1000	45.04.9900	46.01	46.02.9900	46.03
48.02	48.03.2000	48.03.9900	48.05.3000	48.07.1500	48.09.1000
48.11	48.13.9900	48.14	48.15.1500	48.15.4000	48.16.2000
48.16.9900	48.17	48.18.9900	48.19.1000	48.19.9900	48.20.1000
48.21.1500	48.21.8000	48.21.9910	48.21.9920	48.21.9930	49.03
49.09	49.10.9900	49.11.9900			
50.09.1000	50.09.9900	50.10.1000	50.10.9900	51.01.1011	51.01.1019
51.01.2092	51.01.2099	51.02.9919	51.03.1010	51.03.2010	51.03.2090
51.04.1000	51.04.1100	51.04.1210	51.04.1290	51.04.9140	51.04.9190
51.04.9930	51.04.9990	52.02.3000	52.02.9900	53.11	53.12.1000
53.12.9900	53.13.1000	53.13.9900	54.03.1000	54.03.2000	54.04.1000
54.04.2000	54.05				
55.05.9900	55.06.9990	55.07.1000	55.07.9900	55.08	55.09.1000
55.09.3000	55.09.9900	56.05.2099	56.06.2099	56.07.1030	56.07.1090
56.07.2030	56.07.2090	57.05	57.07	57.08	57.09
57.11	57.12	58.01	58.02	58.03	58.04.3000
58.05.2050	58.05.2090	58.05.9900	58.06.1000	58.06.9900	58.07.9900
58.08	58.09.1031	58.09.1032	58.09.1039	58.09.1040	58.09.9900
58.10.3010	58.10.3091	58.10.3099	58.10.4000	59.02.1010	59.03.1091
59.05.9910	59.05.9990	59.06.1000	59.06.9990	59.07.1000	59.08.3090
59.08.9900	59.09.1000	59.09.9900	59.10	59.11.9910	59.12.3090
59.12.9910	59.12.9990	59.13.1030	59.13.1090	59.13.9900	59.14
59.15	59.17.2010	59.17.2020			
60.01.2010	60.01.2091	60.01.2099	60.01.3000	60.01.9930	60.01.9990
60.02	60.03.3000	60.04.2000	60.04.3000	60.04.4000	60.04.9900
60.05.1010	60.05.1090	60.05.9910	60.06.1030	60.06.1090	60.06.3020
60.06.3030	60.06.3091	60.06.4010	61.01.9910	61.01.9990	61.02.1000
61.02.2000	61.02.9900	61.03.1000	61.03.2000	61.03.3000	61.03.9900
61.04.1000	61.04.2000	61.04.9900	61.05.1000	61.05.9900	61.06.1000
61.06.9900	61.07	61.08	61.09.1000	61.09.2010	61.09.2090
61.09.3000	61.11	62.01.1000	62.01.9900	62.02.1000	62.02.9900
62.03.2090	62.03.9911	62.03.9990	62.04.9990	62.05.5000	62.05.9900
63.01	64.01.1000	64.01.2000	64.01.9900	64.02.1000	64.02.9900
64.03	64.04	64.05.9900	64.06		
65.03	65.04	65.05	65.06.2000	65.06.3000	65.06.9900
66.01	66.02.9900	66.03.1000	67.01.1000	67.01.9900	67.02
67.04.9900	67.05	68.02.9900	68.04.1000	68.06.9900	68.08
68.09.9990	68.10.9990	68.12.2000	68.12.9900	68.13.2000	68.13.4000
68.16.7500	69.01.9900	69.02.9900	69.03.9900	69.05	69.10.1000
69.10.9900	69.11	69.12			

ECGD is there.



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For further information at the U.K. end, telephone Miss Butler at 01-606 6699 ext. 258.

ECGD

Export Credits Guarantee Department

FOR SECURITY, FOR FINANCE, FOR INFORMATION, FOR PROFITS.

70.04.9991	70.04.9999	70.05.9991	70.05.9999	70.06.9900	70.07.9900
70.08.9900	70.09.9910	70.09.9990	70.10.3010	70.11.1000	70.12
70.14.9910	70.15.1000	70.16	70.17.1090	70.17.2000	70.18.1099
70.19.3000	70.19.9900	70.20.3029	70.20.3030	70.20.3090	70.20.6090
70.20.9900	70.21.9900	71.12.9911	71.12.9990	71.13.1000	71.16.2500
73.07.9990	73.11.1010	73.12.1000	73.12.4010	73.12.4090	73.12.9910
73.12.9929	73.13.1000	73.13.9910	73.13.9939	73.14.3019	73.15.1019
73.15.3010	73.15.3049	73.15.4010	73.15.4049	73.18.3010	73.18.4011
73.18.4019	73.18.4029	73.18.4030	73.18.5000	73.18.9990	73.20.3000
73.20.4090	73.20.9999	73.22.1000	73.23.1000	73.23.9900	73.24.9911
73.24.9919	73.25.9910	73.26	73.27.2010	73.27.2020	73.27.9900
73.28	73.31.2000	73.31.3000	73.31.9900	73.32.1000	73.32.2000
73.33.2000	73.33.9900	73.34	73.35.1000	73.35.2000	73.35.9900
73.36.1010	73.36.1090	73.36.9990	73.37	73.38.1010	73.38.1090
73.38.9910	73.38.9990	73.39.1000	73.39.9900	73.40.1010	73.40.1020
73.40.1050	73.40.1090	73.40.4510	73.40.6011	73.40.7500	73.40.8019
73.40.8090	74.03.1190	74.03.9900	74.04.1500	74.05.1010	74.05.2010
74.08.9990	74.11.9900	74.12	74.13.1000	74.14	74.15.1000
74.17.1010	74.17.1021	74.17.1029	74.18.1000	74.19.1000	74.19.2000
74.19.3000	74.19.5000	74.19.9920	74.19.9990		
75.06.1000	75.06.9920	76.02.9990	76.03.3000	76.03.9900	76.04.1000
76.04.9900	76.06	76.07.9900	76.10.3000	76.10.5000	76.10.9900
76.13	76.14	76.15.1010	76.15.1090	76.15.9900	76.16.1000
76.16.1500	76.16.2000	76.16.2500	76.16.3500	76.16.5500	76.16.6000
76.16.6500	76.16.7500	78.06.2000	78.06.3000	78.06.9999	79.04.1090
79.06.9990					
80.06.1000	80.06.9999	82.01.9900	82.02.1000	82.02.2011	82.02.2019
82.02.2021	82.02.2031	82.02.2032	82.02.2033	82.02.2099	82.03.9900
82.04.3210	82.04.9900	82.05.3012	82.05.3039	82.05.3040	82.05.3050
82.05.3069	82.05.3070	82.05.3091	82.05.4090	82.05.9919	82.05.9921
82.05.9922	82.05.9992	82.05.9993	82.05.9994	82.05.9995	82.07
82.08	82.09.1000	82.10.1000	82.10.9990	82.11.9900	82.12.1000
82.12.2000	82.12.9900	82.13.5000	82.13.9900	83.01	83.02
83.03	83.04	83.05	83.06.9990	83.07.1010	83.07.1090
83.07.2099	83.09.1010	83.09.1090	83.09.2000	83.09.9900	83.10
83.11.9900	83.12	83.13.3000	83.13.9900	83.14.9900	84.03.1011
84.03.2000	84.10.4043	84.11.1090	84.11.3012	84.11.3019	84.11.3094
84.11.3099	84.11.5011	84.11.5091	84.11.6090	84.12	84.13.2000
84.15.1000	84.15.2000	84.15.9900	84.16.3020	84.17.2000	84.17.2500
84.17.3000	84.17.4090	84.17.5000	84.18.1011	84.19.2000	84.19.3000
84.19.4000	84.20.5030	84.20.5049	84.20.5090	84.20.9090	84.21.2000
84.21.5011	84.21.5019	84.21.5020	84.21.6900	84.21.7210	84.21.9920
84.21.9930	84.22.2090	84.22.3090	84.22.4010	84.22.4020	84.22.4030
84.22.5094	84.22.5099	84.23.1000	84.34.3000	84.34.4000	84.34.5000
84.35.9921	84.38.9920	84.40.1010	84.40.3015	84.40.4020	84.40.9921
84.41.1023	84.48.7000	84.54.1000	84.54.2000	84.54.3010	84.55.9900
84.59.1580	84.59.1593	84.59.2000	84.59.9100	84.59.9200	84.60.9900
84.61.2000	84.61.4090	84.63.2020	84.63.2092	84.63.2093	84.63.3091
84.63.5000	84.63.9990	84.64.9900	84.65.3000		
85.01.1079	85.01.1099	85.01.2120	85.01.9990	85.02.1090	85.02.2010
85.02.4000	85.02.6000	85.02.9900	85.03.2090	85.04.2090	85.04.3019
85.04.3020	85.04.3090	85.05.9910	85.06.1010	85.06.1020	85.06.2011
85.06.2019	85.06.2021	85.06.2022	85.06.2029	85.06.9900	85.10
85.11.1090	85.11.2099	85.11.3090	85.11.8000	85.11.9190	85.12.2000
85.12.4010	85.12.9990	85.13.1080	85.14.1090	85.14.9900	85.15.4012
85.15.4019	85.15.4020	85.15.4035	85.15.4039	85.15.4050	85.15.9900
85.20.1090	85.20.2013	85.20.2019	85.20.2020	85.21.4000	85.21.4590
85.21.5090	85.22.6000	85.22.9900	85.23.1019	85.23.3000	85.23.9911
85.23.9919	85.23.9920	85.24.9919	85.25.9900	85.26.9990	87.09.3000
87.10.9900	87.12.1010	87.12.2040	87.12.2090	87.13.9900	89.01.1000
89.01.2090					
90.01.2000	90.03.1000	90.03.2000	90.04.2000	90.04.9900	90.09.1031
90.09.1032	90.13.3000	90.15.1090	90.15.9900	90.16.1019	90.16.4041
90.16.4043	90.16.4050	90.17.2119	90.17.2190	90.17.4000	90.19.2020
90.24.2021	90.26.1020	90.26.2110	90.26.2191	90.27.7000	90.28.6040
91.05.9900	91.06.9900	91.10	92.02.1000	92.03	92.04
92.05.1000	92.06.2000	92.06.9900	92.07.1000	92.07.9900	92.08
92.10.9900	92.12.2012	92.12.2014	92.12.2015	93.05.2000	93.06.1010
94.01	94.02.9900	94.03	94.04.2000	94.04.2510	94.04.2590
94.04.2600	94.04.3010	94.04.3090	94.04.9990		
96.01	96.02.1010	96.02.1099	96.02.9990	96.03	96.04
97.01	97.02	97.03.9900	97.04.1090	97.04.2000	97.04.9900
97.05.9900	97.06.1000	97.06.2021	97.06.2029	97.06.2031	97.06.2039
97.06.2090	97.06.3000	98.01.1000	98.01.9990	98.02.1000	98.02.2011
98.02.2019	98.03.1030	98.03.2010	98.03.2020	98.03.2090	98.03.9900
98.04	98.05.4000	98.05.5000	98.05.6090	98.05.9900	98.06
98.07	98.08.1000	98.08.9900	98.10.1000	98.11.9000	98.15
98.16.9900					

EDB ext. 420/475

Yarn of artificial fibre: surcharge amendments

The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to section 20 of BN 56.05 and 56.06, on which surcharge is levied:

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
56.05.2093	Yarn of artificial fibre containing wool or any other animal hair, or of man-made discontinuous fibres of a length exceeding 40 mm., in any percentage whatsoever	IL.3.00 per kg. + 0.55 for each IL.4.20 of the value
56.06.2093	Yarn of artificial fibre containing wool or any other animal hair, or of man-made discontinuous fibres of a length exceeding 40 mm., in any percentage whatsoever	IL.3.00 per kg. + 0.55 for each IL.3.40 of the value

EDB ext. 420/475

Mozambique

Sugar: consumption tax amendment

A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 28 February 1974, gave details of revised rates of consumption tax in Mozambique. The following amendment has been made to BN 17.01 (beet sugar and cane sugar, solid) by Decree 47/74 of 6 July 1974 published in *Boletim de Mozambique* No. 78:

White crystal sugar in packagings, not specified	1.30 Esc./kg.
White crystal sugar in packagings of up to 1 kg.	1.40 Esc./kg.
White crystal sugar in packagings of up to 12.5 g.	2.00 Esc./kg.
Refined sugar in packagings not specified	1.50 Esc./kg.
Refined sugar in packagings of up to 1 kg.	1.60 Esc./kg.

EDB ext. 460/461

South Africa

Tariff changes

The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette* of 19 July:

R1244	BN 41.08: The reference in subheading No. 41.08.20 to similar covered or coated leather is deleted.
R1225	BN 39.01 and 39.02: It is made clear that polyester resins and vinyl chloride polymers can be entered under rebate of duty only for the manufacture of imitation patent leather.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

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Indonesia

Plastic bags: partial exemption from import duty

The Indonesian Government has granted a partial exemption of import duty on laminated polypropylene bags/polysacks, namely packing bags, of which the outer part consists of woven plastic and the inner part is thin plastic laminated, measuring about 1,000 by 1,200 mm. (tariff reading 39.07.10). The import duty has been reduced from 60 per cent to 20 per cent with effect from 20 May 1974.

EDB ext. 469/468/401

Australia

Revocation of dumping duties

The Australian Government has accepted the Industries Assistance Commission's recommendations on injection moulding machines (tariff item 84.59) and cancelled anti-dumping action.

Dumping duty has been discontinued, from 25 July 1974, on auger and auger bits (tariff item 82.04 and 82.05) and grinding wheels of depressed centre type and cutting off wheels (tariff item 68.04). Ref. CRE 36493

CRE ext. 5318/5319

Footwear: import regulations

Commerce (Imports) Regulations, operative from 1 December 1974, will require a description of the materials comprising the uppers and linings of imported footwear in addition to the composition of the soles. Ref. CRE 23514

CRE ext. 5318/5319

New Zealand

Ceramic products including tableware

The New Zealand import licensing arrangements for the year 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975, in respect of ceramic products including tableware, have now been announced (see *Trade and Industry*, 2 May 1974, page 240).

British exporters with inquiries should give a detailed description of the goods in which they are interested and quote the Brussels nomenclature number if known.

EDB ext. 401/468/469

Japan

Dogfoods: marking and labelling

Draft enforcement regulations have been issued by the Japanese Fair Trade Commission on the labelling and description of contents of dog foods. The regulations will enter into force on September 30 1974, six months after their date of approval (30 March 1974). The regulations provide for labelling in Japanese to indicate clearly:

1 that it is dog food
2 volume of contents
3 feeding instructions (or serving methods)
4 date of manufacture by year and month
5 list of ingredients
6 raw materials
7 country of origin
8 name and address of manufacturer, distributor, or importer

An unofficial translation of details of the text is available to British exporters on request.

EDB ext. 420/475

American visitors examine British equipment at the Exhibition of Educational Resources in Troy, New York. Eight United Kingdom companies, sponsored by the Engineering Teaching Equipment Manufacturers' Association, participated in a BOTB-supported joint venture at this recent exhibition.

Canada

Baby pacifiers

The Canadian Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs has released the names of baby pacifiers tested to date which do not comply with regulatory requirements established under the Hazardous Products Act. The advertisement, sale and importation of these pacifiers has been prohibited. Additional information will be released as soon as further testing is completed.

EDB ext. 455/456/457

United States

Tariff study

A further draft schedule has been released by the US Tariff Commission as part of the study on conversion to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature. It deals with the following subjects:

Carpets, pile and chenille fabrics, trimmings, other net fabrics, lace, embroidery;
Wadding and felt, twine, cordage, coated fabrics;
Knitted and crocheted goods;
Articles of apparel;
Other made-up textile articles;
Old clothing and other textile articles, rags.

Public hearings on this draft schedule will begin on 26 August, in Washington; requests to testify must be submitted by 19 August. Information and views may be made up to 25 September.

CRE ext. 5629

St. Vincent

Consumption tax amendments

By SRO No. 9 of 1973 and SRO No. 18 of 1974, the St. Vincent authorities have changed the rate of consumption tax on sugar confectionery, stout, outer garments, cookers, refrigerators, washing

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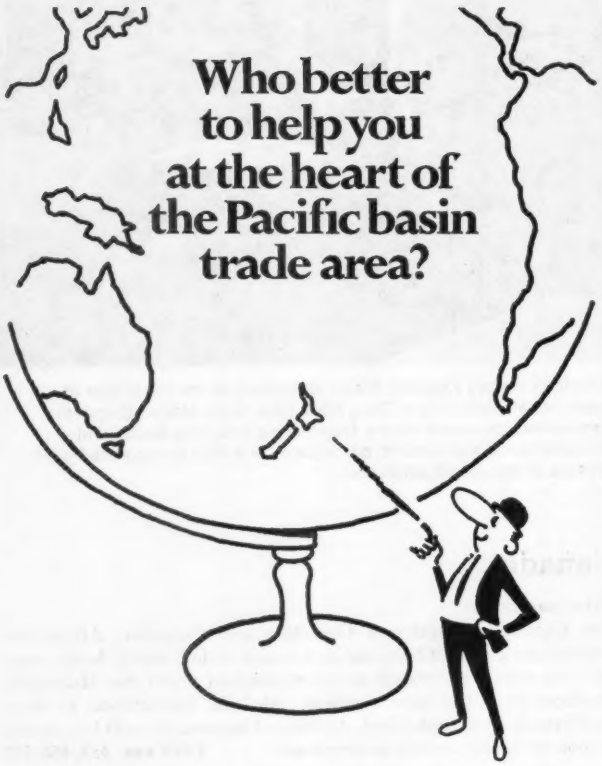

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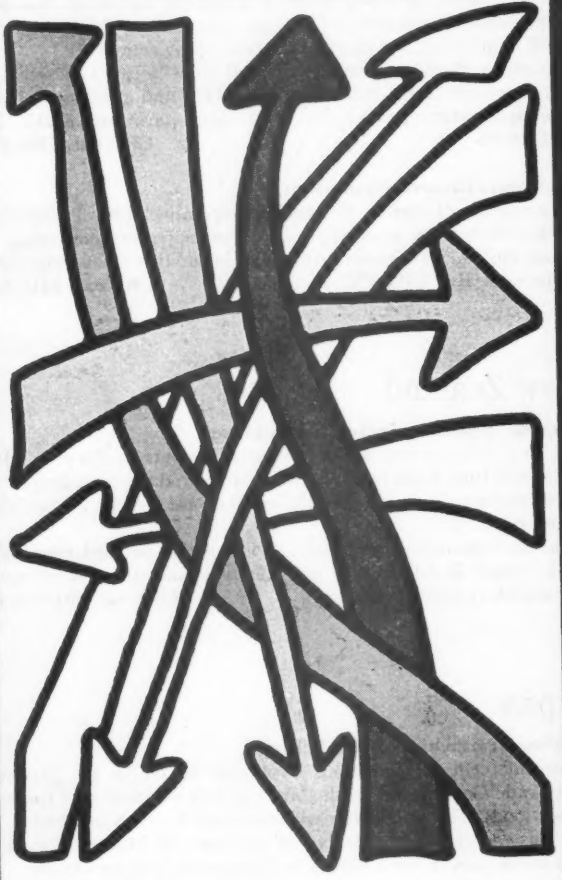

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Consumption tax has been introduced on chocolate, non-alcoholic beverages, motor gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, paints, perfumed spirits, photographic goods, footwear, wigs, tableware of porcelain or china, crystal glassware, jewellery, and air conditioning machines.

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 7312/456/457**

Dominica

Pesticides Control Act 1974

The Dominica authorities by Act No. 15 of 13 June 1974 have introduced a Pesticides Control Act which provides for the control of the importation, sale, storage and use of pesticides.

The regulations will come into force six months after the date they were made and importers will be required to obtain import licences from the Pesticides Control Board. **EDB ext. 7312/456/457**

Barbados

Consumption tax

The list of items containing the increases in the consumption tax that were introduced by the Barbados Prime Minister, in his Budget speech on 5 April 1974 has been received in OTAR Section, Export Data Branch. The Budget proposals were reported in *Trade and Industry*, 25 April 1974, page 189. **EDB ext. 7312/456/457**

Guyana

Customs tariff and consumption tax changes

By orders 40 and 41 of 4 March 1974 the Guyana Government has amended a wide range of import duty rates and consumption tax rates. British exporters with inquiries should specify the products in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 7312/456/457**

Chile

Exchange rates

The changes in exchange rates announced by the Chilean Central Bank to take effect from 31 July are as follows:

The 'Bank' rate raised to 860 escudos per US dollar.

The 'Brokers' rate raised to 950 escudos per US dollar.

CRE ext. 5289

Argentina

Tariff amendments

The following additions have been made to the Argentine import tariff by various decrees as shown:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty *ad val* cif
Decree no. 1393/74:		
29.26.01.05	Chrysanthemic acid with 3,4,5,6 tetrahydrophthalimide, neopinamine type	50%
29.35.01.13	Benzyl-furyl-methyl chrysanthenate, technical	50%
Decree no. 1401/74:		
39.01.04.05	Polyundecanamide resins (Polyamide 11) and Polylauryl Lactam (Polyamide 12) in powder, clot, granular, lenticular, flake or cop form or, provided that their lengths do not exceed 15 mm., monofilaments, rods, sticks or shapes, with import licence from the Secretary of State for Industrial Development	20%
Decree no. 1544/74:		
29.04.02.20	Isopropyl, technical grade, with import licence from the Secretary of State for Industrial Development	1%
29.04.02.21	Secondary Butanol, with import licence from the Secretary of State for Industrial Development	1%
Decree no. 1545/74:		
28.56.02.05	Silicon carbide, refractory type, grains 8 to 220 (Tyler mesh), for use exclusively in the manufacture of refractory materials, with import licence from the Secretary of State for Industrial Development (Note: this import licence is not transferable and will be subject to proof of destination.)	25%
Decree no. 1574/74:		
39.01.04.04	Polyamide 6 resin (Caprolactam polymer) for textile use, of viscosity up to 0.30 in sulphuric acid in clot, granular, lenticular, flake or monofilament form provided that their lengths do not exceed 15 mm., with import licence from the Secretary of State for Industrial Development	Free
Decree no. 1600/74 breaks these tariff headings down into the following categories:		
73.24.00.00	Compressed gas cylinders and other similar pressure containers, of iron or steel	
73.24.00.01	Liquid nitrogen isothermic containers for use in the preservation and transport of semen for artificial insemination	5%
73.24.00.99	Other	100%
76.11.00.00	Compressed gas cylinders and similar pressure containers, of aluminium	
76.11.00.01	Liquid nitrogen isothermic containers for use in the preservation and transport of semen for artificial insemination	5%
76.11.00.99	Other	90%

EDB ext. 474/476

Lead and zinc ores: duty reductions

Argentine Resolution 644/74 reduces the import duty to 5 per cent *ad valorem* cif on the following products:

Tariff no.	Description
26.01.06.01	Lead ore and concentrates, when imported with a Customs Licence from the Secretaries of State for Natural Resources and Environment and for Industrial Development
26.01.07.01	Zinc ore and concentrates, when imported with a Customs Licence from the Secretaries of State for Natural Resources and Environment and for Industrial Development

EDB ext. 474/476

Registered trade marks

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

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New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other Member States' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 4174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The text of the following Regulation which affects the various agricultural sectors in the EEC has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities:*

General. Regulation (EEC) 2037/74 amending, as regards cereals, Regulation (EEC) 1895/74 defining additional measures to be taken in agriculture following the fixing, with effect from 22 July 1974 of a new representative rate for the Italian lira. (*Official Journal* L210, 1 August 1974)

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L206, 27 July 1974, contains under reference 74/389/ECSC conversion rates for currencies expressed in units of account for certain purposes of the Treaty establishing the ECSC and the scales showing, in the currency of each of the Member States of the Community, the net amount per metric ton of the levy on each of the products listed in Article 2 of Commission Decision 3543/73/ECSC of 19 December 1973 for the period from 1 July 1974 to 31 December 1974.
Further information: Department of Industry, Iron and Steel Division, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (tel. 01-222 7000, ext. 2037).

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER STATES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L208, 30 July 1974, contains the texts of the following Decisions:

Decision 74/395/EEC authorising France not to apply Community treatment to tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or other kinds of pottery, other than common pottery and stoneware, falling within heading Nos. 69.11 and 69.12 C and D of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in China, and in free circulation in the other Member States.

Decision 74/396/EEC authorising France not to apply Community treatment to toys of wood and other (except motors and movement mechanisms for toys and working models used for recreational purposes, and parts thereof), falling within heading No. 97.03 A and ex B of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Hong Kong, and in free circulation in the other Member States.

Decision 74/397/EEC authorising France not to apply Community treatment to radio-receivers whether or not combined with a sound recorder or reproducer, falling within heading No. 85.15 A III of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Taiwan, and in free circulation in the other Member States.

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L208, 30 July 1974, contains the text of Directive 74/394/EEC making a tenth amendment to Directive 64/54/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning the preservatives authorised for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption.
Further information: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Food Standards Division, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AE (tel. 01-834 8511, ext. 6170).

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

ITALIAN IMPORT DEPOSIT SCHEME: *Trade and Industry*, 4 July 1974, page 35, contained a notice about the EEC Commission Decision 74/287 which was published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* L152, 8 June 1974 and authorised Italy to take the protective measures outlined in *Trade and Industry*, 23 May 1974, page 411.

Decision 74/287 was amended by Decision 74/298 (*Official Journal* L164, 20 June 1974) which was subsequently repealed by Decision 74/352. (*Official Journal* L192, 16 July 1974)

Further implementing and related Decisions have been published as set out below:

Decision 74/291 concerning *inter alia* the setting of a time limit for Decision 74/287 authorising Italy to take certain protective measures under Article 108 (3) of the EEC Treaty in respect of imports of calves and young bovine animals for fattening. (*Official Journal* L154, 11 June 1974)

Decision 74/317 concerning *inter alia* the setting of a time limit as regards pigmeat, for Decision 74/287 authorising Italy to take certain protective measures under Article 108 (3) of the EEC Treaty. (*Official Journal* L168, 25 June 1974)

Decision 74/386 setting a limit date to Decision 74/287 authorising Italy to take certain safeguard measures under Article 108 (3) of the EEC Treaty with respect to certain sectors of agriculture. (*Official Journal* L198, 20 July 1974).

Decision 74/391 withdrawing with effect from 22 July 1974 the authorisation provided by Article 2 of Decision 74/291, for Italy to reduce the monetary compensatory amounts in respect of calves and young bovine animals for fattening. (*Official Journal* L206, 27 July 1974)

Decision 74/392 concerning *inter alia* the setting of a time limit, as regards pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species, for Decision 74/287 authorising Italy to take certain protective measures under Article 108 (3) of the EEC Treaty. (*Official Journal* L206, 27 July 1974)

CORRIGENDA

Harmonisation of legislation – detergents: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L195, 18 July 1974, contains the text of a correction to Directive 73/404/EEC (published in *Official Journal* L347, 17 December 1973) as follows:

Page 51, Article 1, second line:
instead of '. . . mean the composition'
read '. . . mean any product the composition.'

Tariff quotas – textile products and footwear The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L195, 18 July 1974, contains the text of a correction to Regulation (EEC) 3504/73 (published in *Official Journal* L358, 28 December 1973), as follows:

Page 82, Annex A, Order No. 13, third column:
The text in the third column should be replaced by the following:

'Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised:
A. Outer garments and clothing accessories:
ex II. Other, than of cotton
ex B. Other, other than of cotton'

Hand-made products. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L195, 18 July 1974, contains the text of an addition to Annex IX of Regulation (EEC) 3595/73 (published in *Official Journal* L365, 31 December 1973).

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,129	2,087	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1969	99	98	98	93	92	416	320	42	13	445	−143	588
1970	100	100	100	100	100	257	175	68	38	692	−9	701
1971	101	103	100	92	101	−7	−218	52	21	1,073	285	788
1972	104	109	102	83	111	−394	−498	28	22	114	−677	791
1973	109	114	107	89	116	627	433	38	227	−1,286	−2,375	1,089
1971 3rd qtr.	102	104	101	92	105	−18	67	9	15	380	172	208
4th qtr.	102	105	101	88	102	—	−47	3	21	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr.	101	106	103	88	105	−131	−156	15	−9	71	−121	192
2nd qtr.	104	108	102	84	110	−100	−145	−12	40	112	−64	176
3rd qtr.	104	110	102	81	110	−83	−125	4	−8	−116	−284	163
4th qtr.	106	111	102	81	118	−80	−72	22	−1	+2	−208	210
1973 1st qtr.	109	115	109	88	123	242	168	18	31	−146	−351	205
2nd qtr.	109	113	102	84	107	188	66	−16	154	−188	−399	211
3rd qtr.	110	114	109	91	116	102	46	18	22	−291	−606	315
4th qtr.	109	114	108	93	120	95	99	18	20	−661	−1,019	358
1974 1st qtr.	106	112	109	99	110	−265	−105	2	−64	−979	−1,288	309
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	−1.7	+0.1	+2.6	+9.2	+3.1							
on a year earlier	N/C	+3.0	+2.6	+13.0	−4.6							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour				Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults		Exports	Imports
				monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier				mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count		monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972					Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands		£ million	
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186		658	659
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129		733	709
1972	102.4	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145		761	818
1973	109.8	110.3	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.1	123.2*	115.5	581	2.6	304		953	1,151
1972 3rd qtr.	103.0	102.4	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	808	3.6	147		684	779
4th qtr.	105.9	105.7	109.5	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	750	3.3	179		871	940
1973 1st qtr.	110.4	110.7	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	667	2.9	228		878	995
2nd qtr.	109.4	109.4	108.0	136	177.9	9.3	133.4	120.1*	112 6	605	2.6	289		931	1,064
3rd qtr.	110.3	110.9	110.5	143	180.2	9.2	150.5	124.2	118.4	562	2.5	334		995	1,197
4th qtr.	109.2	110.3	112.3	119	186.8	10.3	167.2	129.1	120.9	489	2.2	364		1,008	1,348
1974 1st qtr.	103.0	105.3	110.1	103	101.4†	12.9	206.4	138.4	124.9	543	2.4	285		1,124	1,557
2nd qtr.			107.1	104	107.5	15.8	209.2 p	148.6 p	130.8	552	2.4	309		1,292	1,748
1973 June	110.1	111.1	110.1	135	178 9	9.3	137.2	121.3	115.6	593	2.6	304		960	1,198
July	110.4	110.7	110.6	147	179.7	9.4	145.1	122.7	116.0	581	2.6	324		961	1,145
Aug.	109.7	110.4	110.8	153	180.2	8.9	152.4	124.1	119.7	563	2.5	330		980	1,206
Sept.	110.8	111.6	110.2	129	181.8	9.3	154.1	125.8	120.0	542	2.4	349		1,043	1,239
Oct.	111.3	112.0	111.7	127	185.4	9.9	161.4	127.7	120.3	512	2.3	363		982	1,385
Nov.	110.1	111.8	112.3	126	186.8	10.3	165.5	129.0	121.0	486	2.2	368		1,022	1,304
Dec.	106 3	107.1	112.9	103	188.2	10.6	174.8	130.6	122.0	470	2.1	362		1,019	1,354
1974 Jan.	100.0	100.8	109.5	93	191.8	12.0	203.0	134.1	123.7	535	2.4	304		1,012	1,396
Feb.	102.9	106.8	110.3	109	101.7†	13.2	207.0	138.5	124.7	549	2.4	278		1,153	1,597
Mar.	106.1	108.3	110.4	106	102.6	13.5	209.1	142.2	126.4	545	2.4	274		1,208	1,678
Apr.	108.4	109.9	107.9	96	106.1	15.2	209.9	146.3	127.0	546	2.4	297		1,254	1,672
May	108.6	108.7	105.4	105	107.6	15.9	210.0 p	148.8 p	130.7	548	2.4	314		1,278 p	1,759 p
June			108.1	111	108.7	16.5	207.8 p	150.7 p	134.6	561	2.5	317		1,345 p	1,813 p
July			109.0	116						582 p	2.6 p	317			
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	+4.5	+3.9	−1.9	+ 6.8	+5.9		+1.3	+7.4	+4.2	+3.1		+11.8		+14.9	+12.3
on a year earlier	−2.3	−0.9	−1.4	−20.2	+15.9		+56.8	+23.7	+14.8	−4.9		+3.2		+38.8	+64.3

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. * After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan 1974 = 100.

'Energy Trends' published in new format

The Department of Energy is launching this month a new version of *Energy Trends*, the monthly and quarterly energy statistics formerly published in *Trade and Industry*.

The new eight-page monthly publication will be issued free of charge by the Department. Anybody wishing to be put on the mailing list for the August and subsequent issues should write to the Information Division of the Department of Energy, Room 1203, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ.

The preliminary issue shows the July figures in a revised presentation. Statistical material has been separated into five sections – total energy, coal, gas, electricity, and petroleum.

The petroleum products graph has been redrawn. Arrivals, shipments and net trade in oil products can now more clearly be compared with refinery output and inland deliveries. Both the coal and the oil graphs show monthly plots for the latest three years.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half	* five week period
the final digit shown	⁹ fifty-three week period
p provisional	

Retailers' stocks in June

The value of stocks at constant prices held by retailers at the end of June was at the same level as the corresponding month last year. The comparatively low year on year increases in the recent constant price figures reflect the large increases of a year earlier. In addition, the level in June this year may have been affected by the recovery in the volume of retail sales, following two months in which sales had fallen back.

At current prices the value of stocks was 19 per cent higher compared with a year earlier (see below).

Level of retailers' stocks

Index numbers (end 1966 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*
(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	93	97	100	100	101	102	100	101	103	108	112	100
1967	97	100	102	103	103	104	102	103	104	111	115	102
1968	101	103	107	108	110	111	109	110	112	119	124	112
1969	110	113	117	117	119	119	117	115	118	126	132	119
1970	115	117	120	122	121	122	121	120	123	131	138	125
1971	120	123	127	129	129	131	128	128	132	143	150	136
1972	130	134	138	139	139	142	138	139	142	154	163	145
1973	140	144	150	146	149	153	152	153	159	172	183	167
1974	162	163	171	176	181	183						
1969	*9*	*10*	*9*	*9*	*8*	*7*	*7*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*
1970	*4*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*5*
1971	*5*	*5*	*6*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*9*	*8*
1972	*8*	*7*	*9*	*8*	*8*	*9*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*7*
1973	*8*	*7*	*9*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1974	—	—	—	*20*	*22*	*19*						
At constant (December 1966) prices:												
1966	96	100	103	103	103	104	101	101	103	109	113	100
1967	97	100	105	103	104	104	102	102	104	110	114	102
1968	100	102	105	104	106	106	104	105	106	113	118	106
1969	102	105	108	108	109	108	106	105	107	114	118	106
1970	102	103	106	106	105	106	104	102	104	110	116	104
1971	99	101	103	103	102	104	101	101	104	112	117	105
1972	100	102	105	106	106	108	105	105	106	114	120	107
1973	103	105	109	116	117	120	117	116	120	127	134	122
1974	115	114	118	119	120	120						
1969	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*2*	—	*1*	*1*	—	*1*
1970	*−1*	*−1*	*−2*	*−1*	*−3*	*−2*	*−3*	*−2*	*−2*	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*
1971	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*	*−2*	*−1*	*−1*	*2*	*1*	*1*
1972	*1*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*1*
1973	*3*	*3*	*4*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*11*	*13*	*11*	*12*	*14*
1974	*12*	*8*	*8*	*3*	*3*	—						

Retailers' stocks in the United Kingdom at end of December 1966 were £1,321 million at current prices.

With the introduction of VAT, the current price estimates of stocks are being valued exclusive of this tax. There is, therefore, a discontinuity in the series in 1973 between March and April. For the year up to March, the usual comparisons with a year earlier for the current price series have not been given. As the basis of valuation is now comparable with that of a year earlier these percentage changes have been re-introduced. The estimates at constant prices take account of this method of valuation, and are on a consistent basis throughout.

The series are now rebased on the final results of the 1966 census of distribution. The method of computation has also been improved. The new series were first introduced in an article published in *Trade and Industry*, on 20 September 1973.

Retail sales: provisional estimates for July

Volume

The *provisional* estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in July is 109 (1971 = 100), about 1 per cent above the June figure.

The estimate suggests a further recovery in the volume of trade, following the 2½ per cent June rise from the low level in May. As in June, increases in earnings paid under threshold agreements may have contributed to the higher spending in July. The increased pensions which were paid towards the end of the month may have been a further factor.

Despite the recent recovery in trade, the average volume of retail sales in the four months April to July was about 2½ per cent below the average level in the first quarter of the year. Taking the first seven months of the year together, the average volume of sales was about 2½ per cent below the average level in the second half of last year.

Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the *provisional* estimate of the value of sales in July shows a 16 per cent increase compared with July of last year.

Retail sales: Volume Seasonally adjusted index (1971 = 100)		Retail sales: Value Not seasonally adjusted – percentage change compared with a year earlier	
1973 1st quarter	111.8	1973 1st quarter	+16
2nd quarter	108.0	2nd quarter	+12
3rd quarter	110.5	3rd quarter	+12
4th quarter	112.3	4th quarter	+13
1974 1st quarter	110.1	1974 1st quarter	+11
2nd quarter	107.2	2nd quarter	+15
1973 April	106.9	1973 April	+13
May	106.5	May	+11
June	110.1	June	+13
July	110.6	July	+12
1974 April	107.9	1974 April	+16
May	105.4	May	+14
June	108.1	June	+15
July	109 (prov)	July	+16 (prov)

Notes

Provisional figures: the volume index is given to the nearest quarter per cent. The percentage increase in value compared with a year earlier is given to the nearest whole number.

A detailed note on the method of computation of the provisional estimates was published in *Trade and Industry* on 21 February 1974.

The provisional figures are made available by press notice in advance of this article. The final figures for July will be published in a press notice on Tuesday, 3 September 1974.

United Kingdom overseas trade: Import and export unit value and volume indices and terms of trade for June

Balance of payments basis (Table 1)

The export unit value index, on a balance of payments basis, rose by 3 per cent in June. The average for the second quarter of 1974 was 10 per cent above the average for the first quarter.

The import unit value index rose by 2 per cent in June, while the index for the second quarter of 1974 was 12½ per cent above that for the first quarter; excluding fuels, the figures for June show a rise of 1½ per cent, while the quarterly comparison shows a rise of 8½ per cent.

The terms of trade rose by nearly one point in June; excluding fuels the terms of trade rose by one and a half points.

Overseas Trade Statistics basis (Tables 2-4)

Export unit value index numbers

Comparing the second quarter with the first quarter of 1974, the export unit value index for non-manufactures rose by 12 per cent, while the index for manufactures rose by 9½ per cent. Within the latter movement, increases were recorded of about 18 per cent for chemicals, of 11 per cent for textiles and of over 12 per cent for metals; machinery and transport equipment showed a below average increase, of just over 7 per cent.

Import unit value index numbers

Comparing the second quarter with the first quarter of 1974, the import unit value index for fuels rose by 22 per cent, while the indices for food, drink and tobacco rose by over 5½ per cent, for basic materials by 10½ per cent, and for manufactured goods by 10 per cent.

Notes

1 July figures are expected to be released on 5 September.

2 Table 1 is on a balance of payments basis. Tables 2-4 are on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis. The adjustments which have to be made to the figures recorded in the *Overseas Trade Statistics* to bring them to a balance of payments basis relate either to the coverage of the statistics or to the valuation of items which are recorded. The adjustments are described in detail in the annual Balance of Payments Pink Book. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of 26 May 1971.

3 An article was published in the 11 October 1973 issue of *Trade and Industry* introducing a new series of import and export unit value and volume indices with 1970 = 100, superseding the series with 1961 = 100.

4 Industrial action at Heathrow during October 1973 affected the flow of some import documents. All indices for October 1973 and November 1973 have been adjusted to remove the distortion arising from the interruption to statistical processing in October. As a result the series in Tables 2 to 4 do not reflect the detailed figures contained in the October and November issues of the *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom.*

'T & I' index inquiries

Readers wanting to know when articles and items of information were published in *Trade and Industry* should consult the published indexes which are issued free to subscribers. For material published in recent months, inquiries of this kind can be made to the Department of Industry Library's indexing section, tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 5842.

TABLE 1 Import and export unit value and volume index numbers on a balance of payments basis 1970 = 100

		Unit value Index Numbers (Unadjusted)			Volume Index Numbers (Seasonally adjusted)	
		Imports	Exports	Terms of Trade†	Imports	Exports
1971		104.3	105.6	101.2	104.2	106.7
1972		109.2	111.0	101.7	116.6	106.7
1973		139.1	125.5	90.3	131.8	119.2
1972	1st quarter	107.1	110.2	102.9	112.1	104.7
	2nd quarter	107.6	110.7	103.0	114.3	109.0
	3rd quarter	111.4	114.0	102.3	111.0	94.5
	4th quarter	116.5	116.1	98.8	129.0	118.9
1973	1st quarter	123.2	119.2	96.7	129.2	116.9
	2nd quarter	132.8	123.5	93.0	127.1	119.3
	3rd quarter	146.4	128.5	87.8	133.4	121.5
	4th quarter *	161.6	135.3	83.7	137.4	119.3
1974	1st quarter p	189.6	146.0	77.0	135.0	123.5
	2nd quarter p	213.3	160.5	75.2	133.0	127.7
1973	January	120.5	117.1	97.2	126.3	119.1
	February	123.2	119.4	96.9	126.1	118.0
	March	125.9	120.9	96.0	135.2	113.7
	April	130.2	122.1	93.8	116.4	121.8
	May	132.9	123.6	93.0	135.0	115.5
	June	135.2	124.9	92.4	129.9	120.5
	July	140.7	126.6	89.9	134.1	119.7
	August	146.2	128.3	87.8	134.9	121.1
	September	152.2	130.7	85.9	131.2	123.6
	October *	155.0	131.6	84.9	143.9	120.7
	November *	160.2	135.1	84.3	134.1	122.4
	December	169.6	139.2	82.1	134.2	114.7
1974	January p	176.7	141.3	80.0	130.8	114.8
	February p	190.0	145.2	76.5	137.7	127.7
	March p	202.2	151.3	74.8	136.6	128.1
	April p	209.4	156.9	74.9	132.8	128.6
	May p	213.1	159.8	75.0	132.8	127.4
	June p	217.4	164.7	75.7	133.5	127.2

Note: Figures are shown to one decimal place to assist users, but small month to month movements may have little signficance.
† Export Unit Value index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value index.
p Provisional estimates.
* See note (4) about imports through London Airport.

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TABLE 2 Import and export unit value index numbers (unadjusted) (Overseas trade statistics basis) 1970 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	227	151	105	506	1,000	123	844	97	49	119	410	169
1971	104.6	107	102	122	101	105.6	107	105	102	102	99	110	102
1972	108.7	114	106	123	104	111.1	114	111	104	104	100	118	107
1973	137.8	150	141	164	126	125.5	139	124	114	123	115	128	125
1972 1st quarter	106.3	111	101	120	103	110.3	110	110	105	102	98	118	106
2nd quarter	107.4	112	104	120	104	110.8	112	111	104	104	100	119	104
3rd quarter *	110.8					114.1							
4th quarter	115.8	122	115	127	111	115.1	118	115	107	107	103	122	113
1973 1st quarter	122.2	132	124	136	115	119.1	127	118	109	112	108	124	118
2nd quarter	131.8	146	135	144	122	123.5	132	122	112	120	113	128	123
3rd quarter	144.6	159	147	162	134	128.4	141	127	115	126	120	131	130
4th quarter †	159.4	172	162	215	143	135.2	158	133	126	136	129	135	133
1974 1st quarter p	188.0	182	180	395	152	145.8	188	141	137	144	138	142	139
2nd quarter p	210.2	192	199	483	167	160.3	210	154	162	160	155	152	151
1973 January	119.4	129	122	132	112	117.0	122	116	109	111	104	123	115
February	121.7	133	123	138	114	119.4	126	119	110	114	108	124	118
March	125.4	135	127	140	118	120.8	132	119	109	113	111	124	120
April	129.5	143	132	139	121	122.0	131	121	111	118	111	126	122
May	131.8	146	137	145	121	123.5	132	122	113	120	112	128	123
June	134.1	149	137	148	124	124.9	134	124	113	122	115	129	125
July	139.0	152	140	152	130	126.5	138	125	112	124	116	130	128
August	144.5	160	146	163	134	128.2	140	127	115	126	120	130	130
September	150.3	166	154	171	139	130.6	144	129	117	127	123	132	133
October †	153.7	169	159	183	140	131.6	145	130	121	131	126	133	130
November †	158.3	171	161	210	142	135.0	153	133	125	138	130	135	132
December	166.1	175	165	252	146	139.1	174	135	128	140	132	136	136
1974 January p	175.9	178	173	321	147	141.2	177	137	129	140	132	139	137
February p	188.7	181	179	407	151	145.2	188	140	136	144	138	141	138
March p	199.5	186	189	457	157	151.1	198	145	147	148	144	146	143
April p	206.5	187	194	483	163	156.7	206	150	157	152	150	149	149
May p	210.2	192	199	476	168	159.7	211	153	161	162	154	152	149
June p	214.0	197	204	489	170	164.5	213	158	167	165	162	156	155

* Details not shown due to distortion by dock strike.
p Provisional estimates
† See note (4) about imports through London Airport.

TABLE 3 Import and export volume index numbers (unadjusted) (Overseas trade statistics basis) 1970 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	227	151	105	506	1,000	123	844	97	49	119	410	169
1971	104.8	100	91	109	110	109.0	104	110	110	106	107	108	119
1972	116.1	102	93	109	131	111.4	110	112	118	111	108	106	128
1973	132.8	103	104	112	159	126.6	124	128	143	127	123	117	148
1972 1st quarter	115.5	105	90	122	128	107.6	103	109	113	106	103	104	122
2nd quarter	116.8	105	94	111	130	117.4	112	119	130	116	115	112	134
3rd quarter *	106.2					92.4							
4th quarter	126.8	108	104	108	147	126.6	134	126	131	129	126	120	138
1973 1st quarter	134.4	112	105	113	158	121.8	115	124	135	124	121	115	141
2nd quarter	130.8	103	103	115	156	127.7	118	131	147	135	125	121	146
3rd quarter	129.1	95	106	110	155	122.1	123	123	141	120	110	112	147
4th quarter †	138.2	103	106	114	168	134.0	139	133	148	130	127	123	155
1974 1st quarter p	136.5	97	99	116	170	127.7	127	129	161	134	126	119	133
2nd quarter p	140.1	100	103	113	174	136.3	129	139	176	143	117	127	160
1973 January	143.0	127	113	124	162	127.1	120	129	137	125	126	124	143
February	117.4	91	93	101	140	115.8	105	118	124	115	113	110	138
March	142.8	117	108	115	171	122.3	119	125	145	131	122	112	143
April	116.6	95	95	104	136	123.1	114	126	134	121	119	113	158
May	143.6	112	111	120	174	130.7	124	133	157	143	131	127	131
June	132.3	103	103	122	157	129.4	117	133	151	142	124	123	149
July	133.2	97	104	104	165	129.5	122	132	145	134	122	124	150
August	130.9	95	111	134	152	123.6	126	124	148	119	110	112	149
September	123.0	92	104	93	149	113.3	121	113	130	109	98	101	143
October †	152.6	110	124	135	183	139.8	149	140	158	140	137	127	162
November †	139.8	108	104	112	169	142.0	151	141	154	134	131	128	172
December	122.4	92	90	94	152	120.3	118	119	133	115	113	113	130
1974 January p	133.5	97	101	121	162	118.0	119	118	145	129	123	115	106
February p	132.6	90	95	108	169	128.8	142	128	165	132	127	117	136
March p	143.5	105	101	118	179	136.1	120	139	174	142	129	127	157
April p	140.1	99	99	108	178	132.4	122	135	170	149	111	126	150
May p	145.0	105	109	120	178	146.3	144	148	189	155	125	135	173
June p	135.2	97	102	110	167	130.1	123	133	169	126	116	120	157

* Details not shown due to distortion by dock strike.
p Provisional estimates.
† See note (4) about imports through London Airport.

TABLE 4 Import and export volume index numbers (seasonally adjusted) (Overseas trade statistics basis) 1970 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	227	151	105	508	1,000	123	844	97	49	119	410	169
1972 1st quarter	112.6	100	92	115	123	109.2	108	110	115	108	106	105	123
2nd quarter	113.2	102	94	106	125	113.2	111	115	120	112	110	107	133
3rd quarter *	111.3					99.3							
4th quarter	127.4	107	103	109	150	123.8	123	125	134	124	120	119	137
1973 1st quarter	128.4	105	105	105	150	123.1	120	125	137	126	126	114	143
2nd quarter	128.0	101	103	111	151	125.1	120	128	139	132	124	116	151
3rd quarter	136.8	102	104	119	166	129.9	131	130	147	130	121	122	148
4th quarter †	137.9	103	103	114	170	128.3	124	129	149	122	120	118	151
1974 1st quarter p	136.4	95	104	112	169	130.4	135	131	166	139	131	120	135
2nd quarter p	137.0	99	104	110	169	134.7	132	136	167	140	115	123	164
1973 January	127.2	114	98	105	148	125.6	120	128	138	125	133	120	139
February	125.3	96	101	106	148	123.6	119	126	132	125	122	117	149
March	132.7	105	115	103	154	120.0	123	120	141	128	122	105	141
April	117.8	98	102	103	136	128.2	119	134	133	126	123	118	185
May	135.6	108	106	112	160	121.1	122	120	140	131	123	113	121
June	130.7	99	101	119	156	126.6	118	128	143	137	125	117	148
July	135.3	100	102	115	164	126.6	124	128	141	134	122	119	147
August	139.7	104	102	137	167	130.3	139	129	151	129	121	121	140
September	135.3	101	108	106	166	132.6	130	133	148	126	122	125	157
October †	142.6	104	116	132	171	129.0	127	130	150	122	124	119	154
November †	136.8	101	100	109	169	131.8	131	131	152	123	119	120	158
December	134.3	103	95	102	171	123.9	113	124	146	120	117	115	142
1974 January p	128.4	93	96	112	159	120.6	122	121	152	133	132	116	107
February p	140.7	94	103	113	177	136.6	159	137	176	143	134	124	145
March p	140.2	99	114	112	170	134.0	124	134	170	139	126	119	155
April p	135.9	98	103	103	171	136.0	123	139	164	151	109	127	168
May p	136.1	102	105	114	165	134.8	143	135	170	143	116	122	159
June p	138.9	97	106	112	172	133.2	130	134	168	127	119	120	163

* Details not shown due to distortion by dock strike.
p Provisional estimates.
† See note (4) about imports through London Airport.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 9 August 1974.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Listen To The Sunrise	BR/E 37651/11/8/79	27	6 August	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Martin Williams Films (for the Queensland Government Tourist Bureau), Brisbane
Movietone News 2357	BR/E 37560/11/8/79	8	9 August	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2357A	BR/E 37561/11/8/79	7	9 August	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
The Internecine Project	EC 37653/11/8/79	89	6 August	British Lion Films Ltd.	Maclean & Co., Berlin
Don Juan	EC 37654/11/8/79	94	6 August	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	Filmsonor Marceau, Paris
			FOREIGN		
Inside Job	F 37648	86	6 August	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Universal Pictures
The Harrad Experiment	F 37649	97	6 August	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Cinema Arts Productions
11 Harrow House	F 37650	95	6 August	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Harrow House Productions Ltd.
The Paper Chase	F 37652	111	6 August	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Thompson-Paul Productions

Correction to the Register:
The registration number of the film 'Circle of Light' registered on 25 July 1974, has been corrected to BR/E 37641/28/7/79.
The registration number of the film 'Action At Dog Island' registered on 1 August 1974, has been corrected to BR/E 37647/4/8/79.
Amendment to the Register:
The title of the film 'Love Me Gently' (EC 37383/24/3/79) registered on 21 March 1974, has been amended to 'Red Hot In Bed'.

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Official Receivers' offices

Official Receivers are responsible for the administration of cases in bankruptcy and compulsory liquidation. Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Official Receiver

High Court of Justice
Senior Official Receiver: A. T. Cheek

Bankruptcy
Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY (Tel: 01-405 7641)
Official Receivers: R. B. Howard; J. Tye

Companies Winding-up
Inveresk House, 346 Strand, London WC2R 0HJ (Tel: 01-836 7733)
Official Receivers: L. R. Bates; N. Saddler; D. A. Williams

Birmingham
Commercial Union House, Martineau Square, Birmingham B2 4UP (Tel: 021-236 8831/7)
A. D. Gwyther; J. F. Hirst

Bournemouth
Burlington Arcade, Bournemouth BH1 2JS (Tel: 0202-28208/9)
A. H. Horler

Bradford
West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford BD1 4LJ (Tel: 0274-33651/2)
V. Duffy

Brighton
Windsor House (East Entrance), 30-35 Edward Street, Brighton BN2 2JZ (Tel: 0273-290268)
J. F. O'Reilly

Bristol
Sun Alliance House, 4 Colston Avenue, Bristol BS1 4BN (Tel: 0272-290268)
D. S. Clackett

Cambridge
49 Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LT (Tel: 0223-53930 and 59646)
R. F. Savage

Canterbury
Lombard House, 12-17 Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury (Tel: 0227-62070 and 65037)
A. R. Haigh

Cardiff
3rd Floor, Hayes House, The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 2UG (Tel: 0222-30575)
B. J. Longley

Chester
Dee Hills Park, Chester CH3 5AR (Tel: 0244-21471/2)
K. Matthewson

Croydon
Park House, 22 Park Street, Croydon CR9 1TX (Tel: 01-681 2633)
R. A. D. Copper

Exeter
Eastgate House, High Street, Exeter EX4 3JU (Tel: 0392-55445)
A. J. Seldon

Gloucester
Grosvenor House, Station Road, Gloucester GL1 1ST (Tel: 0452-21658/9)
H. W. Kirkwood

Hull
Beverley House, St. Stephen's Square, Hull HU1 3XF (Tel: 0482-23720 and 23729)
J. E. Friend

Ipswich
St. Clare House, Greyfriars, Ipswich IP1 1LX (Tel: 0473-56731)
T. A. Tuck

Leeds
Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds LS1 5BX (Tel: 0532-28011/2)
W. A. Bishop

Leicester
Prospect House, 94 Regent Road, Leicester LE1 7DE (Tel: 0533-22251/3)
H. Roach

Liverpool
West Africa House, 25 Water Street, Liverpool L2 0RQ (Tel: 051-236 8397/8)
R. W. F. Pagan

Manchester
Townbury House, 11 Blackfriars Street, Salford M3 5AB (Tel: 061-832 2471)
K. A. Miller; A. N. Percy

Newcastle upon Tyne
3rd Floor, 4 St. Nicholas Buildings, St. Nicholas Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1RF (Tel: 0632-21104/5)
F. Durkin

Northampton
6 Cheyne Walk, Northampton NN1 5QA (Tel: 0604-37288/9)
R. F. Savage

Norwich
Davey House, Castle Meadow, Norwich NOR O2D (Tel: 0603-28983/4)
T. A. Tuck

Nottingham
1 Collin Street, Nottingham NG1 7EP (Tel: 0602-51596/8)
W. W. Jordan

Plymouth
63 New George Street, Plymouth PL1 1RD (Tel: 0752-68554)
A. J. Seldon

Reading
PO Box No. 40, Somerset House, 3 Blagrave Street, Reading RG1 1QE (Tel: 0734-581931/5)
R. G. Gooddard

Rochester
Gordon House, Star Hill, Rochester (Tel: 0634-42603 and 46906)
A. R. Haigh

St. Annes
Petros House, St. Andrews Road North, Lytham St. Annes FY8 2JD (Tel: 039-15-21271)
M. Clark

Sheffield
8/12 Furnival Gate, The Moor, Sheffield S1 4QN (Tel: 0742-26691/3)
T. Wilks

Southampton
21 London Road, Southampton SO9 1NQ (Tel: 0703-23348/9 and 23340)
A. H. Horler

Southend
2nd Floor, Colman House, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea SS2 6EF (Tel: 0702-41316/7)
F. L. Sage

Stockton
4 Bridge Road, Stockton-on-Tees, Teesside TS18 3BP (Tel: 0642-65598/9)
F. Durkin

Stoke
London House, Hide Street, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 1QN (Tel: 0782-45256/8)
A. K. Sales

Swansea
5th Floor, Sun Alliance Building, 166/167 Helens Road, Swansea SA1 5DL (Tel: 0792-42861)
P. W. Nunn

Watford
40 Clarendon Road, Watford WD1 1HJ (Tel. 0923-44288)
F. L. Sage

Sales by wholesale textile houses

Sales by wholesale textile houses in June showed an increase of 9 per cent on a year earlier, compared with increases of 5 per cent in April and 8 per cent in May.

The value of stocks at the end of June was 18 per cent higher than a year earlier.

TABLE 1 Total sales and stocks

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	*−3*	..	..
1967	104	*−5*	..	..
1968	108	*4*	..	..
1969	103	*−5*	..	..
1970	107	*4*	..	..
1971	115	*8*	..	..
1972	121	*5*	..	..
1973	134	*11*	..	..
1972 3rd quarter	123	*7*	154	*4*
4th quarter	149	*6*	169	*12*
1973 1st quarter	120	*18*	184	*12*
2nd quarter	123	*11*	171	*17*
3rd quarter	130	*6*	173	*12*
4th quarter	163	*10*	204	*21*
1974 1st quarter	134	*12*	189	*3*
2nd quarter	131	*7*	202	*18*
1973 June	121	*14*	171	*17*
July	107	*5*	173	*15*
August	124	*9*	179	*19*
September	159	*3*	173	*12*
October	184	*12*	162	*16*
November	154	*13*	203	*21*
December	151	*4*	204	*21*
1974 January	83	*−4*	179	*11*
February	135	*8*	184	*9*
March	182	*25*	189	*3*
April	139	*5*	180	*11*
May	123	*8*	206	*19*
June	132	*9*	202	*18*

TABLE 2 Analysis by department

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks(‡)
	June 1974	January-June 1974	June 1974
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	7	11	17
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	−22	−12	—
Women's underwear	23	26	27
Women's hose and children's socks	98	15	12
Women's millinery	1	—	−3
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	−7	6	−4
Children's wear	8	18	—
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	1	10	16
Gloves	21	20	24
Piece-goods and nets	14	−7	42
Household textiles	—	18	78
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	13	7	18
Boots and shoes	−9	16	50
Total†	9	9	18

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

Notes

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (tel. 01-580 2902).

Advertising in 'Trade and Industry'

Inquiries about advertising in *Trade and Industry* should be addressed to HMSO, Room C70, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN (Tel. 01-248 9876 ext. 6147).

Turnover of the catering trades in June

The total turnover of the catering trades in the second quarter of 1974 was 3 per cent more than in the first quarter, at current prices and after allowing for normal seasonal movements. The rate of increase is close to the underlying trend of recent years.

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier (*not* seasonally adjusted) for the main kinds of business are as follows:

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants, cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1974 1st quarter	13	13	12	13	10
2nd quarter	13	14	12	13	7
June	11	14	11	11	6

VALUE OF CATERING TRADE TURNOVER
Seasonally adjusted
1969 = 100
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1972
1973
1974

TABLE 1 Turnover of all caterers seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1969 = 100

	Value at current prices (Turnover in 1969—£2,533 million)
1969	100
1970	108
1971	118
1972	131
1973	148
1970 1st quarter	105
2nd quarter	108
3rd quarter	109
4th quarter	111
1971 1st quarter	115
2nd quarter	117
3rd quarter	119
4th quarter	122
1972 1st quarter	125
2nd quarter	128
3rd quarter	133
4th quarter	138
1973 1st quarter	142
2nd quarter	146
3rd quarter	150
4th quarter	153
1974 1st quarter	160
2nd quarter	165
1973 October	150
November	156
December*	152
1974 January	159
February	160
March*	160
April	164
May	165
June*	165
1974 Jan.-March	160
April-June	165
Percentage increase	3

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The June 1974 period was the five weeks from 26 May 1974 to 29 June 1974. The June 1973 period was the five weeks from 27 May 1973 to 30 June 1973.

The series are provisionally rebased using the broad results of the large scale inquiry into the catering trades for 1969. The detailed results of this inquiry will be incorporated in a final rebasing in due course.

A full report on the 1969 inquiry was published in November 1972 under the title 'Catering Trades 1969: Statistical Inquiry' (HMSO 32p net).

Business Monitor

The following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available

Production series

Monthly at £1 each a year post free:

PM 33-36 Engineering (volume indices of sales orders) for March 1974
PM 381 Cars and commercial vehicles for June 1974
PM 471.1 Wood chipboard for June 1974
PM 476 Imported timber for June 1974

Quarterly at 37½p each a year post free:

PQ 263 Lubricating oils and greases for first quarter 1974
PQ 273 Toilet preparations for first quarter 1974
PQ 274 Paint for first quarter 1974
PQ 275 Soap and detergents for first quarter 1974
PQ 276.1 Synthetic resins and plastics materials for first quarter 1974
PQ 339.2 Printing, bookbinding and paper goods machinery for first quarter 1974
PQ 365.1 Gramophone records and tape recordings for first quarter 1974
PQ 366 Electronic computers for first quarter 1974
PQ 380 Wheeled tractors for first quarter 1974
PQ 393 Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. for first quarter 1974
PQ 412 Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems for first quarter 1974
PQ 445 Women's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie, infants' wear etc., for fourth quarter 1973
PQ 446 Hats, caps and millinery for first quarter 1974
PQ 471 Timber (sawmilling etc. and builders' woodwork) for first quarter 1974
PQ 485 Newspapers and periodicals for first quarter 1974

Annual

1971 Census of Production Reports (price including postage shown in brackets):

PA 109.1 Metalliferous mining and quarrying (37½p)
PA 271.2 General chemicals (organic) (27½p)
PA 279.4 Formulated pesticides and disinfectants (27½p)
PA 339.4 Space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment (27½p)
PA 384 Locomotives, trams, railway carriages, wagons and track equipment (27½p)
PA 411 Production of man-made fibres (27½p)
PA 479 Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers (27½p)
PA 481 Paper and board (27½p)

Service and Distributive series

Monthly at £2 each a year post free:

SD 1 Food shops for June 1974
SD 2 Clothing and footwear shops for June 1974
SD 3 Durable goods shops for June 1974
SD 4 Miscellaneous non-food shops for June 1974

Monthly at £1 each per year post free:

SD 6 Instalment credit business of finance houses for June 1974
SD 8 Instalment credit business of retailers for June 1974

Miscellaneous series

Monthly at £5.25 per year post free:

MI Motor vehicle registrations for June 1974

Business Monitors in the Production, Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HM. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3038) or the Department's Library at the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NPT 1XG (tel: 0633-56111 ext. 2793; Telex 497121/497122 – Answer back BSO Newport), from which a complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application.

Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors may be made to the Business Statistics Office (ext. 2700) whose address and telephone number appear above.

Provisional estimates of vehicle production and new car registrations in July

Tables 1 and 2 show United Kingdom vehicle production as estimated from provisional returns supplied by the major manufacturers.

Table 3 shows provisional estimates of new car registrations. These are based on data provided by the Department of the Environment for a sample of local authority areas.

TABLE 1 Estimated UK vehicle production in July 1974

Thousands

	Cars		Commercial vehicles	
	Month	Weekly average	Month	Weekly average
Estimated output:				
July 1974 (4 weeks ended 27 July)	93.0 p	23.3 p	28.0 p	7.0 p
July 1973 (4 weeks ended 28 July)	99.5	24.9	28.1	7.0
Percentage change		−6		No change

TABLE 2 UK vehicle production: Monthly averages seasonally adjusted

Thousands

	1973		1974					Average of		
	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Feb./ Apr. 1974	May/ July 1974	% change
Cars	148	149	118	138	156	140	152 p	124	149 p	+20
Commercial vehicles	37.5	33.6	28.8	33.9	34.0	33.5	41.1 p	31.7	36.2 p	+14

TABLE 3 New car registrations

Thousands

	1973		1974					Per cent change latest 3 months on previous 3 months
	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	
Recorded	438	302	327	330	115	114	101 p	
Seasonally adjusted	429	356	308	312	105	111	116 p	+7

p = provisional.

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Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	30 May 1974
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	18 July 1974
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	18 Apr. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	6 June 1974
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	7 Mar. 1974
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	11 July 1974
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	8 Aug. 1974
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	30 May 1974
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	25 July 1974
N. Ireland (M)	1 Aug. 1974
Computers: UK market (Q)	24 May 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	11 Oct. 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	21 June 1973
Energy trends (M)	25 July 1974
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	25 July 1974
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	4 July 1974
cinema admissions and takings (M)	18 July 1974
overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
registration of films (A)	31 Jan. 1974
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	2 May 1974
household consumption (Q)	1 Aug. 1974
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	1 Aug. 1974
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	11 July 1974
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	25 July 1974
Hire-purchase business (M)	8 Aug. 1974
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	25 July 1974
N. Ireland index (M)	25 July 1974
Wales index (Q)	11 Apr. 1974
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	6 June 1974
investment and earnings overseas (A)	13 June 1974
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	13 June 1974
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	23 May 1974
production (M)	25 July 1974
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	23 May 1974
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	1 Aug. 1974
estimated figures (M)	This week
motor trade turnover (Q)	23 May 1974
Office development permits (Q)	16 May 1974
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	27 June 1974
UK overseas trade in 1973	16 May 1974
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	This week
value: analysis of trends (Q)	16 May 1974
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Paper and board production (M)	25 July 1974
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Regional selective assistance (M)	8 Aug. 1974
Retail prices index (M)	25 July 1974
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	8 Aug. 1974
provisional figures (M)	This week
sales, N. Ireland (M)	8 Aug. 1974
stocks (M)	This week
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	27 June 1974
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	6 Dec. 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	16 May 1974
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	11 July 1974
retail (M)	This week
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	25 Apr. 1974
carpet sales (M)	8 Aug. 1974
cotton industry production (M)	8 Aug. 1974
hosiery production (M)	11 July 1974
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	1 Aug. 1974
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	This week
wool exports (Q)	8 Aug. 1974
wool output (M)	8 Aug. 1974
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	25 July 1974
overseas travel and tourism (A)	21 Feb. 1974
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	4 Apr. 1974
index numbers (M)	11 July 1974

Departmental organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	4 July 1974
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	8 Aug. 1974
ECGD local offices	23 May 1974
Guide to Departments	6 June 1974
Official Receivers' offices	This week
Programme of trade promotions	18 July 1974
Release dates of economic statistics	25 July 1974

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

30p per line, minimum £1.50 payable in advance Box No. 50p
Orders for advertisements should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, Room C70. Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN
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Government Sales

Department of the Environment

21 August 1974 Surplus Government furniture

Location: Department of the Environment Supplies Division Store, Bay 5, Ashton Vale Road, Bristol, BS3 2HJ

Auctioneers: Stanley Alders and Price, 7 St. Stephens Street, Bristol

Sale will commence at 10 a.m. and viewing will be allowed from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. on 20 August.

Catalogues are available from the auctioneers.

Ministry of Defence

17 August 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ministry of Defence Store Depot, Aston Down, Stroud, Glos.

Auctioneer: Hobbs & Chambers (Dept. L), Market Place, Cirencester, Glos. (Tel: 0285 2562)

The lots on offer include a Herbert 2D capstan lathe, Ward No. 7 turret lathe, Barlow-Whitney impregnating plant, BOC profile cutting machine, hydraulic press, Quasi-Arc welding plant, Pratt-Witney 16 in. lathe, TMA engraving machine, electric welding set, Rowland grinding machine, Besco guillotine, reamers and drills, cutters, ball bearings, calipers, micrometers, surface tables, Boley watchmakers lathe. MT tyres and MT spares, Felco hoists, loading winch 1 ton capacity, aircraft spares, cable, platform scales. Ford Cortina estate car 1,600 cc, Ford 8 cwt. van. Voltage regulators, oscilloscopes, video mapping unit, telemetry receiving equipment, signal generator, avometers, test sets, universal bridge, crystal drive units, recorders, power units, rectifiers, transformers, capacitors and resistors, cameras, etc. Sideboards, chairs, dining tables, steel filing cabinets, plan chest, drawing boards, wood and metal lockers, bedsteads, carpets, settees, denim trousers and greatcoats.

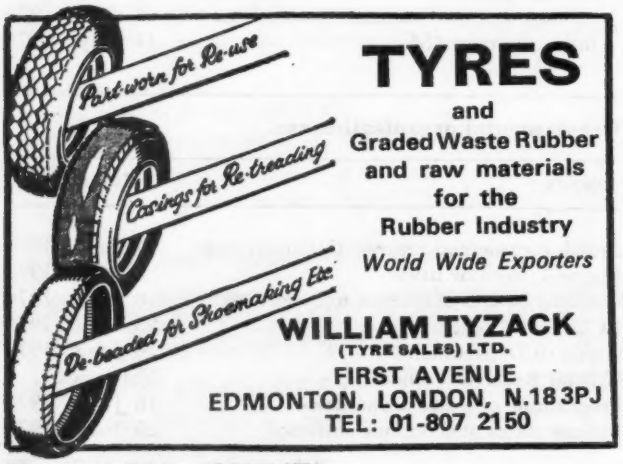
29 August 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, RAOC, Ruddington, Notts.

Auctioneer: Arnold & Son, (Dept. L), Modwena House, 13 Market Place, Burton-upon-Trent, DE14 1HD (Tel: 0283 46657)

The lots on offer include a Grimston double wheel grinder, a Wadkin cross cut and trenching machine, a Swift-Summerskill planing machine, a Herbert capstan lathe, grinding machines, a Maiden screwing machine and Harober yarn winding machines. A Bedford dropside truck, petrol and diesel engines, MT spares, MT tyres, jacks, hoists, aircraft spares, hand tools, batteries, electrical test equipment, rubber and plastic hoses, roller conveyors, carpenters benches, trolleys, pumps, metal cylinders, packing pieces, fibreglass insulation, cardboard carton flats, respirator spares, National time clocks and wall clocks and many other items of miscellaneous stores. Also greatcoats, blouses, footwear and other Service clothing.

Catalogues for the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc., are available from the relevant auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).



The metric change

Going Metric is the quarterly bulletin of the Metrication Board. As the metric change is taking place around us *Going Metric* provides information of what is happening in Government, in industry, in education. *Going Metric* is free from the Information Office, J Metrication Board, 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE.

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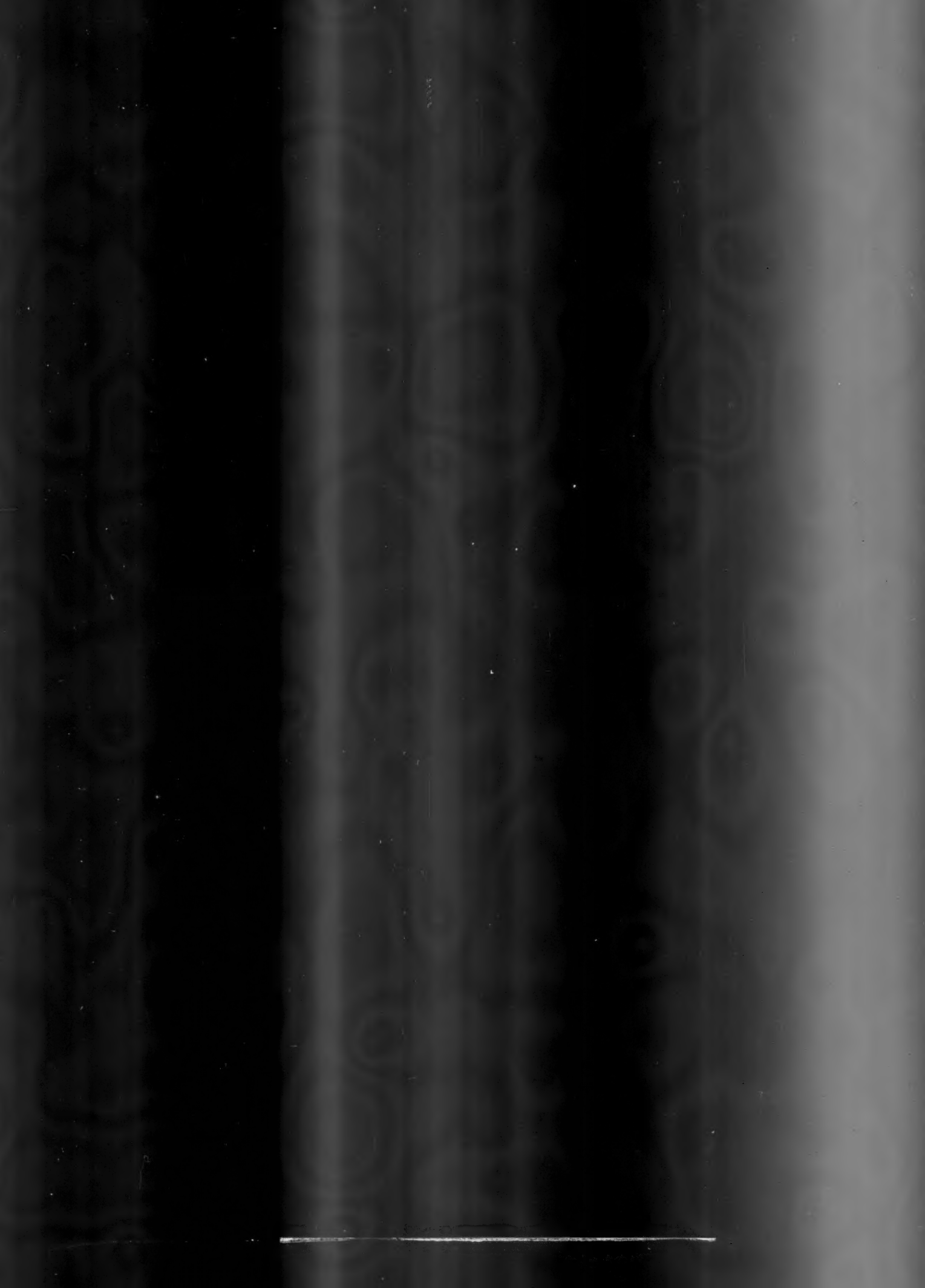
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